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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast. Temp. 7-11 (45-52). Thursday, similar. LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain and showers. Temp. 3-5 (37-41). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 10-15 (50-61). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. —9—4 (16-24).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.455 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	Ł2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£ 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,861 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1979 Established 1887

Dayan Asserts PLO 'Position' Must Be Noted

By Paul Hoffman

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan caused a stir today by saying that the Palestine Liberation Organization "is not a state, but we cannot say their position or their value" in the Middle East conflict. Mr. Dayan made his remarks in an address here to members of the World Assembly of Jewish War Veterans.

The foreign minister said that the PLO "is not just the terrorists or the terrorist organization, it is also the civilian part of it — that is to say, the Palestinian refugees."

Mr. Dayan, speaking in English, declared that no final settlement in the Middle East was possible without an agreement on Palestinian refugees.

His references to the PLO were widely noted to be in marked contrast to the way that Israeli officials and news media here ordinarily speak about it. The Palestinian movement is usually described as a terrorist organization, and is often denounced as a murderous gang. Israeli politicians and foreign diplomats speculated on whether Mr. Dayan had meant to signal that Israel was considering future contacts with the PLO.

Later today, some members of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, requested an urgent debate on the foreign minister's remarks. Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, termed Mr. Dayan's statements "humorous," and expressed the hope that they would be promptly clarified. A spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that his repeated characterization of the PLO as a murderous group still valid.

Clarification: Not a Partner

The Foreign Ministry issued a clarification, saying that Mr. Dayan had not said that the PLO could become a partner in peace negotiations.

Mr. Dayan's seeming overture to the PLO was intriguing because he will represent Israel when peace talks with Egypt resume at Camp David, Md., next Wednesday. A key issue will be Cairo's insistence on "linkage" between the proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and self-rule for the Palestinian Arab population of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

An aide to the foreign minister, Naftali Lavi, suggested that there could have been a language problem today, in that Mr. Dayan may have expressed himself about the PLO differently in English from how he might have put it in Hebrew.

But other officials contended that Mr. Dayan was fluent in English, that the Camp David negotiations would presumably be conducted in English and that his partners in the talks — Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance — would assume that he meant what he said in English.

PLO Influence in Camps

Mr. Lavi also explained that the foreign minister had wanted to stress PLO influence in the Palestinian refugee camps, and had not intended to float a trial balloon to test the PLO's reactions.

Discussing the refugee problem, Mr. Dayan told the war veterans that when peace in the Middle East was achieved, the displaced Palestinians could not go on living in camps in Lebanon, Jordan "or even in Gaza."

Mr. Dayan added that "we cannot just ignore" the situation of the refugees, but he did not elaborate. A possible inference, from context, seemed to be that Mr. Dayan envisaged eventually solving the refugee problem by some direct or indirect deal with what he had called "the civilian part" of the PLO.

In the address, Mr. Dayan also said that there was concern on both sides about what would happen "the day after" a peace treaty was signed. Egypt feared becoming isolated from the rest of the Arab world, he observed, while Israel would remain in a state of war with Jordan and Syria. He said that Israeli soldiers must remain deployed along the Jordan river and on the Golan Heights.

Associated Press

Under portraits of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, an insurgent adds his arm to a stack of weapons turned in at a Tehran mosque yesterday. The ayatollah has appealed for the return of all arms.

Disarming of Civilians Sought

Bakhtiar Arrested; Iran Cabinet Named

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 13 (WP) — Revolutionary militiamen today arrested former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and his war minister, while the new premier, Mehdi Bazargan, formed the nucleus of a government and attempted to restore civil order to Iran.

Backed by a nationally televised appeal by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, symbol of the Islamic revolution, the new government sought desperately but apparently ineffectually to disarm the populace of tens of thousands of weapons taken from captured armories and military garrisons during the climactic 24 hours of the overthrow of exiled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's caretaker government.

While there was scant evidence that revolutionary guerrilla groups were heeding the call, Tehran and most of the provinces nevertheless abruptly returned to a semblance of order after three days of anarchy.

The principal exceptions were a brief shooting spree between rival leftist guerrilla groups at Tehran University, an exchange of gunfire at the east Tehran airport training base where the yearlong uprising peaked Saturday, an aborted attack by a splinter guerrilla group on the prime ministry and scattered vigilantism in an atmosphere of score-settling.

Apparently looking to the possibility of a civil war between opposition factions, the government began a concerted effort to reconstitute Iran's shattered armed forces.

Appeals to Military

It broadcast numerous state radio numerous appeals for deserting soldiers to return to their bases and for army officers in the provinces to report to Tehran — in civilian clothes for safe passage — to form a new officer corps.

But the first critical test of the new government will be to undo what was essential to the revolution's success — the distribution to civilians of many political stripes of the weaponry needed to overthrow Iran's military.

The network of Tehran's Moslem mosques, which was the infrastructure around which the religious and secular opposition rallied to foment the anti-shah revolution, was being used today in an attempt to regather the arms.

But random visits to mosques turned up little evidence that the appeals were succeeding, and there was no visible sign of arms surrender at Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in south Tehran.

The ayatollah made a rare television appearance to declare that the weapons are a major problem to the new government; he said anyone who does not turn in arms is not a "true Moslem."

In Qom, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari issued a statement on the Voice of the Revolution Radio saying that engaging in public disorder was "punishable in hell." He directed that revolutionary militias who arrest officials of the former regime not to try them summarily, but to hand them over to legal authorities.

The general staff of the provisional government also issued a statement, saying, "Now that the national army is under the total control of the revolution, we appeal to the dear general public to con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sizable Arsenal

Major Test for Iran: Street Arms Control

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Feb. 13 (WP) — Mohammed is a 26-year-old sales manager for the Tehran office of a West German appliance manufacturer. Three months ago, he joined the Cherikhaye Fedaye Khalu (People's Sacrifice guerrillas), a Marxist group that believes in armed struggle to turn Iran into a socialist country.

In the three days of urban warfare that has toppled the government, obliterated the shah's monarchy and brought Tehran under the control of a motley army of street fighters, Mohammed and his comrades have acquired a sizable arsenal. And they are not about to give up their guns, despite orders to do so from the camp of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

That problem, multiplied thousands of times, presents the incoming provisional government under Premier Mehdi Bazargan with a crucial test of its authority. In fact, it poses a challenge to Ayatollah Khomeini himself.

[UPI reported that Ayatollah Khomeini today threatened to "cut the hands of traitors" still at work in Iran and deal ruthlessly with thousands of armed revolutionaries who helped install his government but were now refusing to surrender the weapons they looted from army arsenals.

[Ayatollah Khomeini made his first official address to the nation since his government seized power in the country yesterday. He admitted that the country was still in grave crisis, urged the population to remain alert for traitors and to remain unified, and admitted that the question of the armed revolutionaries was the most grave, immediate crisis facing the country.

[He demanded: "All weapons must be surrendered to the mosques, the selling of arms is heresy. Don't let those weapons fall into the hands of the enemies of Islam. Islamic soldiers must be armed, but others must not be armed."

[He added, "Iran is in its most sensitive stage. Don't let your enemies infiltrate your ranks. Expose those who refuse to hand over arms. The state must be preserved. The disorder must end." UPI reported.]

Political analysts here believe that the future of the new government and of the country as a whole may depend on whether the emerging

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Situation Increasingly Tense

Jets Raise China-Vietnam Battle Specter

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Vietnam has begun using MiG-21 fighters to patrol its frontier with China after overflights of Vietnamese territory by Chinese planes, raising the chance of an accidental encounter between the two countries' air forces, analysts here say.

At the same time, the analysts report, the Soviet Union has recently stepped up flights by its fighters along the Soviet-Chinese frontier in the Sinkiang region. Chinese forces in Sinkiang have been placed on the highest alert, and Peking has evacuated a large although undetermined number of civilians who live near the Soviet border.

The new air patrols are the latest step in an increasingly tense situation between China and Vietnam, on the one hand, and between China and the Soviet Union, which signed an alliance with Hanoi last fall.

The analysts believe there are still strong military, economic and political reasons why Peking is unlikely to launch an attack against Vietnam, despite China's huge buildup of air and ground forces near the Vietnamese border after Hanoi's takeover of China's ally, Cambodia, last month. Moreover, the analysts report, Peking has apparently not yet briefed its local Communist Party officials on the objectives of an attack on Vietnam.

Teng Hsiao-ping, China's senior deputy premier, just returned from a trip to the United States and Japan last week and any major Chinese action would have to await his approval. But, the analysts also say, China has continued to strengthen its forces along its southern frontier with Vietnam.

Estimates of their total vary; some diplomats and military specialists contend that the Chinese now have 100,000 regular soldiers in advanced positions facing Vietnam, including elements of three armies and nine divisions.

Most of these troops have been drawn from the half million men in China's Canton and Kunming military regions that border Vietnam, but some reportedly have come from as far as coastal Fukien and Chekiang provinces.

These regular units of the Peoples Liberation Army have now replaced the militia guards who had been patrolling the border, and have come into increasing conflict with Vietnamese forces in almost daily skirmishes. In addition, Peking recently transferred one of its ablest and most experienced commanders, Yang Te-chih, to the Kunming military region to take command along the part of the border in Yunnan province. Mr. Yang was a deputy commander of China's troops in the Korean War.

The commander of the Canton military region, who reportedly has been spending much of his time near the frontline, is Hus Shih-yu, a member of the Communist Politburo and a close ally of Mr. Teng.

Equally striking has been the continued buildup of China's air power. An analyst estimated today that Peking has now committed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nkomo Takes Responsibility

rash Prompts Smith Outburst at West

By Jack Foisie

ALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 13 Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian th bitterly attacked the United es and Britain today, asserting their unwillingness to curb the rbarism" of Rhodesian insurs made them indirectly respone for the missile attacks which brought down two Air Rhodeassenger planes in five months, a loss of 107 lives.

he latest attack occurred last n, when a Viscount carrying 59 engers and crew crashed a few utes after taking off from an ort at Lake Kariba, a vacation on the Zambian border. ops reached the scene within an r and found the plane burning. re were no survivors.

lr. Smith said that "on the evie available it seems clear the h was caused by terrorist on." Guerrilla leader Joshua mo, visiting in Dar Es Salaam, that guerrilla missiles had ned the plane and called it a p transport, news agencies rted.

n Sept. 3, another Air Rhodesia ount was downed by a SAM ile, also just after takeoff from Lake Kariba airport. Ten survi- of the crash were killed by rillas, bringing the death toll of disaster to 48.

'Inhuman Terrorism'

Honest people everywhere will sking how it is that the Western d can permit this kind of barsm to continue in Rhodesia," Smith said.

have made it clear, so many s, to President Carter and ie Minister [James] Callaghan they have it in their power as me else does, to bring to an end is inhuman terrorism. The two rnments concerned consistentlaim they have the responsibilir restoring peace and normali- our country, but. . . they are illing to lift a finger to fulfill responsibilities."

r. Smith seeks Western recogn of the biracial government he has formed with three black erates. Their interim power- ng is planned to be succeeded lack majority rule after general ions on April 20, but with es still retaining considerable ar.

S. Secretary of State Cyrus e and British Foreign Secre- David Owen contend that a re- c settlement of Rhodesia's six s of civil war must include the guerrilla leaders, Mr. Nkomo Robert Mugabe.

The victims of the latest Kariba crash included a mother of eight, a New Zealand family of six, a member of the Rhodesian Parliament and Dere Kebben, head of the country's largest travel agency, which had been mainly responsible for bringing tourists here.

A second Salisbury-bound Air Rhodesia plane took off from Kariba 15 minutes after the ill-fated one last night. The second plane's passengers included Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, commander-in-chief of Rhodesian armed forces, and his wife. They had been vacationing at the lake.

Claiming responsibility for the missile attack and announcing his intention to wage all-out war, Mr. Nkomo said that the plan had been to shoot down the airliner on which Gen. Walls was traveling, but that his missile commander had confused the two targets, agency reports said.

In Salisbury there was a surge of bitterness among whites, and blacks were the target of some white reaction.

A spokesman for Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the blacks sharing power with Mr. Smith, declared: "The two externally based terrorist leaders, who profess to be practicing Christians. . . have lost their sense of direction. We hope the security forces will be able to track down the perpetrators."

Los Angeles Times

But Could Increase Weapons Spread

Laser Technique Offers Cheaper A-Fuel

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — By zapping raw uranium ore with laser beams, U.S. scientists have devised a new way to lower the cost of producing the enriched nuclear fuel that is used in atomic power plants.

The technique could turn much of the world's "nuclear garbage" into the its biggest source of uranium fuel. Three decades' worth of uranium tailings, the thus-far unwanted waste from uranium separation plants, would instantly add 20 percent to the U.S. uranium reservoir.

The dark side to the potential success story, however, is that laser-based separation could also increase the spread of nuclear weapons.

A small, efficient operation to make an atomic bomb — an operation with a "budget of maybe $10 million, which the Mafia could afford," as a scientist put it — is one possibility emerging from the "advanced isotope separation" techniques that have been developed in recent years.

Uranium ore contains only minute amounts of the U-235 istope needed for atomic reactors and atomic bombs. It must be separated from the inert U-238, which comprises the great bulk of mined uranium. The separation process is basically the same, whatever the element's eventual use; hence, the laser technology that promises to make fuel more easily and cheaply available for peaceful purposes could do the same for weapons-grade material.

The lasers tune in to the vibration frequency of the U-235, making it behave in a way that allows it to be separated out, because U-238 does not respond to a laser so tuned.

In one method, the laser causes the U-235 atoms to become charged positive ions that are attracted to a negative electromagnetic collector. The unwanted U-238 atoms remain neutral and unaffected.

With the other technique, both kinds of uranium react with fluorine to make gas molecules of one uranium and six fluorine atoms. Laser beams excite only those molecules containing U-235 and then knock off one of the fluorine atoms. The resulting U-235 molecule is a powder that is precipitated from the gas mixture.

An abrupt rise in the amount of uranium fuel available would reduce the attractiveness of breeder reactors, which make more fissionable material than they burn, but also raise the risk of proliferation, a Department of Energy official said. President Carter has halted government efforts to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of breeder reactors, largely because of that risk.

But there is a similar risk with laser separation. Assuming that a laser-separation apparatus can be built in a small unit, as promised, the subcommittee on international security and scientific affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said recently that "the world will face increased risk of proliferation if the manufacture of these units is not effectively controlled.

"Such units," the report said, "would be ideal for clandestine production of highly enriched uranium [capable of making bombs], because they would be small and easily concealable."

There is considerable argument over how much proliferation-risk laser systems would in fact present. But there is agreement that they would be much cheaper to build and would use far less energy than existing or planned separation plants. That means the government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Argentina Planning 4 Atomic Reactors

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Argentine government last night approved plans to build four more atomic reactors by 1997 at a cost of $4.5 billion. That would give the country seven reactors and would boost its drive toward energy self-sufficiency. It already produces 85 percent of its own petroleum and is building three huge hydro-electric dams.

The government will seek financing and foreign technical assistance for the reactors, each of which will have a capacity of hundreds of megawatts and will use natural uranium and heavy water.

'Quality of Officiality' Is Allowed

Taiwan Abandons Demand for State-to-State U.S. Tie

By John M. Goshko and Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP) — Under heavy U.S. pressure, Taiwan has abandoned demands that its U.S. relations continue on a government-to-government basis, and has agreed that future ties be handled by private organizations staffed by nongovernment employees.

As a concession to Taiwan's sensibilities, the Taipei government will be allowed to say that it considers its relations with the United States to have the "quality of officiality."

Reliable sources said yesterday that these were the key points of a deal worked out on future U.S.-Taiwan relations, after President Carter's decision to break the three-decade-old ties with Taipei and recognize Peking as the government of China beginning last Jan. 1.

In line with Peking's insistence that Washington must have no official dealings with Taiwan, the administration had called for creation of private institutes to handle the trade, cultural and consular matters previously administered by the embassies of the two countries.

Taiwan Lobbying

According to the sources, the administration's position has prevailed despite vigorous lobbying by Taiwan to win support in Congress for some kind of government link.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr. Carter repeated an earlier warning that he would veto legislation that might "contradict the commitments we have made to the government of China." Administration sources said that he was thinking of eventual congressional efforts to give Taiwan official diplomatic standing in Washington.

Reliable sources said that, faced with Mr. Carter's tough stand, Taiwan had reluctantly agreed to follow Washington's lead and establish a private entity similar to the American Institute in Taiwan set up by the State Department last month.

According to the sources, Taipei is expected to announce establishment of its counterpart organization, the Coordinating Council for North American Affairs, later this week. Its organization would be similar to that used by the State Department for the American Institute — operating with funds provided by the Taiwan government and staffed by Taiwan diplomats temporarily detached from government service.

Reluctant Accord

Originally, the sources said, Taiwan had proposed what diplomats call "an agree-to-disagree formula" under which Washington would have been free to call the two organizations "unofficial," and Taiwan could have termed them "official."

But the United States rejected that idea, the sources said, and Taiwan finally agreed to the U.S. contention that the organizations must be considered unofficial.

The United States conceded that Taiwan would not be required publicly to state agreement with the U.S. position. But Washington will be free to say, without contradiction, that the organizations are private and are understood to be so by Taiwan.

In addition, the sources added, Taiwan will be allowed to make a distinction publicly between the character of these organizations and what it considers to be the nature of its U.S. relations. Specifically, it will be able to say that, since both organizations are financed by government funds, it regards U.S.-Taiwan relations as retaining "a quality of officiality."

It was not clear whether this complex formula would appease Congress. Late last week, urgent lobbying by the administration apparently halted a proposed resolution being considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It said the United States would consider any use of force by Peking against Taiwan as a direct threat to U.S. security.

Funds Problem

Although Congress is in recess this week, efforts continued yesterday to find compromise language that could be written into legislation authorizing funds for the new American Institute to handle Taiwan relations.

Reliable sources said that aides of several senators had produced a draft that would declare a continuing U.S. interest in Taiwan's security without stating the kind of explicit commitment that Mr. Carter has threatened to veto.

Although he reiterated his warning yesterday, Mr. Carter indicated for the first time that he would ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Martial Law in Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Turkish government plans to ask for the extension of martial law, which was imposed for two months at the end of December in 13 of the nation's 67 provinces, Premier Bulent Ecevit disclosed today. He said that there were no plans to expand martial law to other provinces.

Hearing Is Scheduled Today

Bhutto Defense Asks Stay of Execution

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 13 (AP) — Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's lawyers asked the Pakistani Supreme Court today to stay the execution of the former prime minister until it makes a final review of his conviction for conspiring to murder a political foe.

The court scheduled a hearing tomorrow on the petition to suspend the death sentence. If the stay is refused, Mr. Bhutto could be hanged Thursday. "But I don't think they will refuse. I hope not," defense attorney Yahya Bakhtiar said after filing his petition and nearly 100 pages of preliminary arguments for the judicial review he requested.

A week ago the Supreme Court confirmed the Lahore High Court's conviction last March of Mr. Bhutto, Pakistan's leading political figure for nearly a decade, and of four co-defendants. The defendants have 30 days to petition the court to review its own judgment, but the court does not have to grant the review.

Mr. Bhutto also appealed for clemency from President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the army commander who deposed him in mid-1977, and his appeal has been echoed by many foreign leaders. But Gen. Zia said before the Supreme Court gave its ruling that he would not set it aside, and he has given no indication that he has changed his mind.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that the Bhutto case was so complex that 30 days is too short for adequate judicial review. He said that he was challenging more than 40 points in the court's ruling.

Mr. Bhutto denied being part of a conspiracy to murder Reza Ahmed Kasuri, a former close associate. Mr. Kasuri escaped an ambush set for him in 1974, but his father was killed. He said yesterday that when he was visiting Washington in August, an Arab ambassador offered him $2 million if he would disavow his accusations against Mr. Bhutto. Mr. Kasuri said that he had rejected the bribe, but would not name the diplomat or country.

Amin Asks UN Talks On Border Conflict

NAIROBI, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Ugandan President Idi Amin has asked the UN Security Council to discuss immediately the "serious and explosive situation now prevailing on the Ugandan-Tanzanian border." Uganda radio reported today.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Marshal Amin shi now, the situation is very serious and massive Tanzanian forces are fighting deep inside two provinces of Uganda, and an area of approximately 350 square miles is in their hands."

During His Canadian Visit

Barre Pleases Both Sides in Quebec Issue

By Stanley Meisler

QUEBEC, Feb. 13 — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, using the French language with great care and ambiguity, apparently has succeeded in satisfying both sides in the Quebec separatist issue during an official visit to Canada and its French-speaking province of Quebec.

Mr. Barre was the first French leader to make an official visit to Canada since the late President Charles de Gaulle infuriated the Canadian government in 1967 by shouting from the balcony of Montreal's City Hall, "Long live free Quebec."

The Canadian government called this an unacceptable interference in its internal affairs. Insulted by that complaint, de Gaulle canceled his visit to Ottawa and flew back to Paris.

Careful Statements

As Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, whose separatist Parti Quebecois came to provincial power two years ago, told French television Sunday night, de Gaulle's cry of support for a free Quebec "was worth nearly a million dollars in publicity [to separatists] — and it was for free."

The memory of de Gaulle's statement hovered over Mr. Barre's visit, which began in Ottawa Thursday and ended today in Montreal, the largest city in Quebec.

Mr. Barre was so careful in his choice of words that he lapsed into silence for a few moments at a news conference Friday with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Ottawa.

Mr. Barre said that he did not believe France's official links with Quebec "could in any way harm the respect that we have for the Canadian state and its . . ." After some hesitation, he said, "It is very important to find precise words."

"Integrity, a beautiful word," Mr. Trudeau suggested."

Mr. Barre chose others, however: ". . . and the functions that it assumes on behalf of the will of Canadians," he concluded.

Although there has been no official French support for "free Quebec" since de Gaulle's administration, the Canadian government has been suspicious of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's policy of "noninterference and nondifference."

According to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, France will not intervene in the internal affairs of Canada, but it cannot remain indifferent to the feelings and fate of the largest French-speaking community outside France.

The policy, in Mr. Trudeau's view, has led France to take some questionable positions on Quebec. "I believe that the French do not think that separatism is . . . a real danger, a risk, and so they more or less play around," he told a group of French journalists last month.

An example of this, in the Canadian view, is the French insistence that Quebec have a separate seat at a summit conference, proposed by Mr. Trudeau and President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, to establish a French-speaking commonwealth of nations. This insistence has delayed the conference indefinitely.

In November, 1977, the French government welcomed Mr. Levesque on an official visit to Paris as if he were the head of a government. Although Mr. Levesque did not officially address the French National Assembly, he spoke to the deputies in a salon outside the assembly. At the end of his trip, the Quebec and French governments agreed to exchange official visits periodically.

'Separate' Visits

Mr. Barre came to Quebec this year to fulfill that agreement. Canadian sources said the French originally wanted Mr. Barre to visit Quebec first, fly to UN headquarters in New York for a day, then visit Ottawa. This would have separated the Quebec and Ottawa visits and made the Quebec stop more important.

But the Canadians insisted that Mr. Barre come to Ottawa first. The French reluctantly agreed, but Saturday was set aside as a "private" day to make the Ottawa and Quebec visits seem more separate.

This sparring did not augur well for the visit. But Canadian officials now appear satisfied that Mr. Barre was circumspect in what he said and that he tried only to repeat statements by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

In Mr. Barre's most significant ceremonial event, his address to the Quebec National Assembly here yesterday, he repeated what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had said publicly to Mr. Levesque in Paris in 1977: "You yourselves will decide, without interference, the paths of your future. What you expect of France is its understanding, its confidence, and its support. You can be assured they will not be lacking along the route that you decide to follow."

That use of the word "support" had irritated the government of Mr. Trudeau on the first occasion because it was ambiguous enough to imply that France would recognize and help Quebec if it decided to secede from Canada. Canadian officials had expected Mr. Barre to repeat the ambiguous promise, however, and they were relieved that he went no further.

Moreover, according to Canadian news reports, Canadian officials found evidence in their talks with Mr. Barre that he wanted warmer relations with Canada.

For Quebec residents, in any case, the most significant aspect of Mr. Barre's visit was not what he said but the symbolism of his presence, and they did not seem concerned about his attempt to placate Canadian officials by choosing his words with care. As Speaker Clement Richard told the Quebec assembly while introducing Mr. Barre, "France is the foundation of our national identity."

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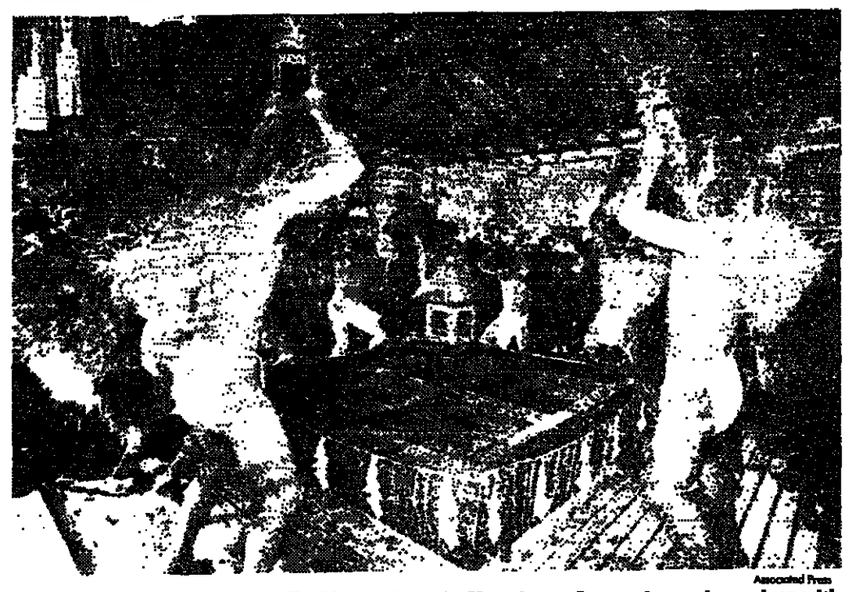

Associated Press

HOLY WATER — Nichiren Buddhist priests in Kamakura, Japan, douse themselves with icy well water Monday to mark the end of 100 days of rigorous spiritual exercises.

'Didn't Recognize' Heydrich

'Holocaust' Held Divisive By Widow of Nazi Figure

TODENDORF, West Germany (NYT) — On the West German mainland, newspapers report the reaction to "Holocaust" — realization, anguish, catharsis. On this island in the Baltic, a mile off the coast, an elderly woman sits in her near-empty inn and shakes her head.

"To me, the film was really like a novel," she told a visitor. "The whole story hadn't any relation to my life. I didn't recognize the character they called Heydrich as my husband."

Lina Heydrich's husband, Reinhard Heydrich, the deputy Gestapo chief, is believed to have been the architect of the Nazi extermination of 6 million European Jews. Mrs. Heydrich does not believe her late husband had anything to do with the "final solution."

The telecast last month of the U.S. television program "Holocaust" has West Germany caught up in an emotional storm. The story of the fate of a Jewish family from Berlin during the Nazi period struck an emotional chord that had previously been dulled by years of documentaries.

The sensational press has reported on former members of the SS, or Elite Guard, being deserted by their families and has serialized a novelized version of the television program. The more sober newspapers have detailed the horrors of the concentration camps and the evolution of the "final solution." Political parties, hitherto reluctant to commit themselves, have begun to back an extension of the statute of limitations on war crimes.

And yet a part of the population has remained untouched, a group that sees the program as the resurrection of a past that would have been better left alone.

The 66-year-old Mrs. Heydrich belongs to this group. She said that the telecast was "irresponsible" and would only result in a resurgence of "latent anti-Semitism" in Germany.

"There had been a period of peace, there was a breath of recuperation over this whole period," she said. "And now this movie comes and tears it all open again."

The politicians in Bonn are not even aware of how the mass of the population feels, the white-haired woman said with a laugh. "They talk and talk and they tell you how good a democrat they are. Only if they're drunk do they tell you the truth.

"I've had a restaurant here since 1954," she said. "I know what the common folk think."

The restaurant is on the island of Fehmarn in the Baltic, the birthplace Mrs. Heydrich returned to after World War II. The inn, a simple, white, two-story building, stands at the edge of the small town of Todendorf.

Business is best in the summer, she said, when tourists come for the ocean air. Now it is off-season, and the L-shaped main dining room is cold. The only remembrance from the war is the death mask of her husband hanging on a wall. It was once used to illustrate a postage stamp of the Third Reich.

Her husband, she said, was a "scapegoat," not the anti-Semite or "monster" portrayed in the film. "He was a person like you or me, a normal person with flaws and advantages," she went on.

"He had pictures of an enemy — the Communist, the Social Democrat, people who resented the intellectuals and the state," she said. "This included the Jews, but the Jews were a minority."

Her voice was strong and steady. Only her hands showed signs of emotion. She wrung them as she spoke.

No, she said, she did not know anything about the murder of the Jews. "Some were arrested, of course, everyone knew that. But I didn't know anything about the details and I didn't mingle with the officials."

"The 'final solution' had nothing to do with my husband," she said. "That was something falsely attributed to him. The European Jews were all shipped to the Urals."

Idea of Revenge

History reports otherwise. In May, 1941, Heydrich, second in command of Nazi Germany's security apparatus under Heinrich Himmler, was ordered to solve "the question of the final solution to the Jewish problem." Neue Deutsche Geschichte, one of the most respected histories of Germany, asserts: "As no other SS division was involved in this, Heydrich was the initial leader and organizer of the greatest mass murder in modern history."

On June 4, 1942, Heydrich, serving as Nazi "deputy-protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, died of wounds after being attacked in Prague by two Czechoslovak partisans. "When Heydrich was killed in Prague, they didn't want to kill the private Heydrich but rather harm the Reich," Mrs. Heydrich said. "This resulted in the idea of revenge."

Part of the revenge was exacted from the small Czechoslovak mining town of Lidice on June 9, 1942. At Hitler's orders, all 199 men in the town were shot, 195 women were sent to concentration camps and the 98 children were sent to other camps.

Asked whether there was any collective guilt to be apportioned for the atrocities committed during the war, Mrs. Heydrich said no, "it was an order."

"I don't think Himmler did it all by himself," she said. "He must have asked Hitler. I can't imagine anything else. One couldn't have done it alone."

As a visitor leaves, Mrs. Heydrich offers a book she wrote about her husband called "My Life With a War Criminal," in which she says he was not one.

A publisher's appendix in the book contains details not touched on by Mrs. Heydrich. After the war, Czechoslovak authorities accused Lina Heydrich of having been responsible for the murder of 90 Czechoslovak prisoners after the death of her husband and of having escaped from the country with stolen gold, jewels and artworks. In 1947, the British military command in Germany rejected Prague's extradition request, asserting that there was no evidence to substantiate a murder charge.

In an afterword to the book, a German historian, Werner Maser, wrote: "Lina Heydrich has not only covered up many deeds of her husband, fantasized and turned him around completely, but omitted very clearly significant factors.

"The Reinhard Heydrich that she presents certainly never lived."

Swedes Invite Chinese

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Chinese Deputy Premier Keng Piao will make a six-day official visit to Sweden May 14-20 at the invitation of the Swedish government as part of a tour of the Scandinavian countries, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

26 Neo-Nazis Are Arrested In W. Germany

HANNOVER, West Germany, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Police announced yesterday the arrest of 26 neo-Nazis in a new crackdown on rightist extremists, who have taken the offensive to counter "Holocaust," the U.S. television series on the mass murder of Jews in World War II.

The police said they confiscated photos of Hitler, the death's-head symbols of the Nazi SS troops, swastikas, clubs and gas pistols.

Twelve persons were picked up Friday at a meeting in a Hannover bar and 14 Saturday at an illegal demonstration held to demand freedom for a self-styled fuehrer being tried for trying to revive the Nazi movement.

Most West German television viewers have been shocked by "Holocaust," but neo-Nazi propagandists have called it "the lie of the century," "gas-chamber swindle" and "Jewish tear-jerking."

Warsaw Sends Data to Bonn

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP) — Poland, apparently reacting to an appeal from Bonn, has supplied the West German government with new material about mass executions in Warsaw during World War II, the East German news agency ADN said yesterday.

The West German government, facing a heated public debate about the merits of lifting or maintaining the 30-year statute of limitations on murder, has asked all governments concerned not to withhold any evidence on Nazi crimes it may not yet know about.

With at Least 30,000 Troops

Vietnam Dominance Increases in Laos

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Vietnam's military campaign to establish dominance over Cambodia is giving Hanoi responsibility over a second neighbor. It already controls much of Laos.

The best-informed neutral observers of Laos are gloomy. Dr. Didier Sicard, a French physician who left Laos last year after four years at a hospital and the university's medical school, said recently in a leftist French magazine:

"The country is drained of its force. At the hospital, more and more, I diagnosed psychosomatic illnesses, ulcers — in short, the typical pathology of a state of being under constraint. Around us, all who had kept some courage were fleeing. The young ones above all, the vital force. In the void, the Vietnamese are settling, almost without conflict. Some years yet, and Laos will be a Vietnamese province."

But as the United States learned in the decade and a half during which it dominated and supported Laos, the inherent weakness of the country makes such an overlord role difficult.

No Industry

Laos, an artificial national creation of colonial France, is an underpopulated country with perhaps three million people of varied ethnic origins, cultures and languages scattered through its mountainous, landlocked terrain. It lacks roads capable of linking all parts of the country to each other in all seasons. It has no industry, no railroad and almost no distribution system.

The people eat what little they grow. To prevent starvation, Laos imports the rest of its diet, largely at the expense of the Soviet Union and Vietnam since 1975.

No correspondent of The New York Times has been permitted to visit Laos since 1976, but diplomats accredited in Vientiane, the capital, and other visitors have described Laos as a country in which relatively rich and liberal overlord forces, France and the United States, have been replaced by a dominant force, Vietnam, that is much less wealthy and more restrictive.

The political restrictions that Vietnam has introduced, in a country that cultivated tolerance and laissez-faire, have led to armed resistance, the detention of thousands of educated Laotians, and a refugee exodus that is the largest per capita in Southeast Asia, diplomats say.

Vietnam has stationed at least 30,000 troops in Laos and has begun road-building, fuel pipeline and other development projects.

Despite the dominant Vietnamese role, Laos had preserved until recently a slight hope of nonsatellite status, by striking a balance between China and the Soviet bloc. Diplomatic observers now fear that the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and China's strong support for the routed government of Cambodian Premier Pol Pot, have so hardened divisions among Communist countries that Laos has been pushed firmly into the Hanoi-Moscow camp.

Because of the weakness of the economies, the administrations and the armed forces of Laos and Cambodia, observers speculate that the burdens imposed by Vietnam's two satellites may outweigh the political advantages of Hanoi's regional dominance.

Vietnam has pressing domestic problems. Its reconstruction program was weakened when it sent an invasion force of at least 100,000 soldiers into Cambodia, to fight a war that is continuing. And the population of Vietnam's south has been reluctant to allow itself to be integrated economically and politically into the northern-run national structure.

Vietnam has had to live under wartime pressures for more than three decades. Now China has massed troops on Vietnam's border. A Chinese diplomat affirmed in a conversation here that Laos was now more firmly under Vietnamese domination than ever, and that in China's view that domination put Laos in the Soviet camp.

The Chinese diplomat said that the satellite status of Laos would not cause China to aid the Meo mountain nomads in their continuing resistance to enforced integration into the sedentary and centrally planned way of life of the Laotian Communists in the plains. But non-Communist diplomats here are skeptical that China would resist the temptation to support the Meo and thus cause difficulties for Vietnam.

Chinese Preserve

China has dominated a large area of Laos north and west of the former royal capital of Luang Prabang since 1962. No Vietnamese or Soviet experts have been allowed in the area, and some observers have reported that even Laotian government officials rarely venture into the region. China could easily supply the Meo from this region.

A number of diplomatic observers concluded long ago that the heavy Vietnamese presence in Laos since 1975 meant that Vientiane was no more than a puppet of Hanoi, and a willing one at that.

Other diplomats say that even now the leaders of Laos wish to retain a measure of independence. At least two senior leaders, President Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit, a deputy premier, are said to have spoken in the Laotian Communist Party Politburo against carrying support for Vietnam as far as open hostility to China.

These diplomats point out that Vientiane has limited itself to only the minimal denunciations of China required by Communist ritual. Diplomatic and other observers who see Laos anxious to retain some independence also point to expanding Laotian links with Thailand. Laotian-Thai trade has greatly expanded in the last year.

Dissenters argue that Laos has no choice but to trade with Thailand, because only the non-Communist Thais have been able to provide the food, fuel and consumer goods that have been sent daily across the Mekong River to Vientiane.

'Weaker Than Ever'

A frequent diplomatic visitor with access to Laotian government leaders describes Laos as a nation weaker than ever, beset with insurrections, "fragile" economic planning and administrative capacity, and a "nonexistent" distribution system, in which traditional commercial channels have been dismantled and nothing has replaced them.

The visitor said that the principal reason for the Laotian decline was human. Up to a quarter of a million people have fled to Thailand, and onward from there. The flow of refugees has included a heavy percentage of educated and skilled workers and professionals.

Tribesmen have continued to flee in long and often fatal treks. These refugees have been hunted by government and Vietnamese soldiers through forbidding terrain. Those who escaped have related tales of starvation, brutal repression and the use of noxious gas in air raids on their mountain redoubts.

Various dissident groups, apparently without central leadership but sometimes supported by refugees in Thai camps, have conducted ambushes and raids on small Laotian or Vietnamese military positions, particularly in the Laotian southern panhandle.

Reports have been spotty from regions outside Vientiane, where a small and highly restricted diplomatic community, including a U.S. Embassy, has continued to function. Virtually no information has come out of the areas outside Chinese control.

Tito Not Present At Aide's Rites

BELGRADE, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Yugoslav President Tito today paid his last respects to Edvard Kardelj, long regarded as his most likely successor, but failed to join more than 100,000 mourners at the state funeral. Mr. Kardelj, 79, died Saturday of cancer.

President Tito, 86, appeared at the government building where Mr. Kardelj was lying in state. But he surprised diplomats and political observers by failing to reappear, either during the 105-minute ceremonies or at the Ljubljana cemetery, the burial place for national heroes.

Western diplomatic sources said that they believed Marshal Tito, who cut short a Middle East visit because of the death of his longtime associate, may have been advised to avoid the emotional and physical strain of attending the funeral ceremonies held in pouring rain.

Central Venice Flooded

VENICE, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Late winter tides flooded the center of Venice yesterday to a depth of 41 inches, weather officials said. St. Mark's Square was under water.

U.S. Nuclear Plants Beset By Frequent Safety Gaffes

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON (WP) — Workers at the nuclear power plant in LaCrosse, Wis., discovered one day in 1969 that water in one of the plant drinking fountains was slightly radioactive. It turned out that the fountain had somehow been connected to a 3,000-gallon tank of radioactive waste water.

The year before, workmen at Shippingport, Pa., were repairing a pump in a pool that shields used radioactive fuel. They needed something to plug a pipe and used the handiest thing — a basketball. Wrapped in tape, it was shoved in the opening. But there was too much pressure, the basketball popped loose and 14,000 gallons of water spilled into the basement.

In 1974, six plants found that safety switches intended to float and close circuits in emergencies instead sank like lead. Their failure could have meant that a reactor would not have been able to shut down.

These are samples from the personal "nugget file" of Dr. Stephen Hanauer, an assistant director and the senior technical safety official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. For the past 10 years he has assembled reports of unusual or serious reactor safety incidents in a foot-thick file.

Book of Excerpts

The Union of Concerned Scientists, a Massachusetts-based group of scientists critical of nuclear power, obtained Dr. Hanauer's file under the Freedom of Information Act and recently made public a 95-page book of excerpts.

The book, said UCS leader Robert Pollard, "will help the public understand what really goes on at nuclear plants so they can better judge the vague, soothing reassurances they normally get from the industry and the regulators."

Dr. Hanauer said that he had used his file for years and is still adding to it almost weekly. "I wanted to save the incidents I could learn from and refer to.

"None of these are scary," he said. "Machinery will break and people will make mistakes, but there are enough safety protections and enough redundancy to make sure that nothing [major] has ever happened."

He admitted to "exasperation" at some mistakes. In 1973, it was discovered at a plant in Wiscasset, Maine, that some reactor safety circuits were so badly designed that failure in one could cause failure in all four backup systems. "Some day we will all wake up," Dr. Hanauer wrote in the margin of that report.

He said recently that he had been referring to a continuing problem with that particular design, and not to nuclear power in general.

The "nugget file" book makes it plain that problems in nuclear power plants are analogous to those plaguing the average homeowner. Parts are installed upside down, backward, sideways or in the wrong places. Varnish and paint goes on too thick, and rods or pumps stick. There are frozen pipes, clogged drains, loose screws and faulty soldering jobs. Dials are turned to "drain" when they should be set to "fill" or "off."

Some of the incidents had serious consequences. A fire broke out in the plutonium-handling area of a Rocky Flats, Colo., plant in 1969 and burned radiation-shielding material for more than four hours because firemen were afraid to use water to put it out. Damage was estimated at $45 million, and plutonium contamination occurred throughout the building as firemen tracked the dust around.

Although reactors are supposedly earthquake-proof, a 1971 accident at the Nine Mile Point 1 reactor in Scriba, N.Y., involved switches that were "accidentally bumped." They tripped open and caused water to overflow onto hot steam lines. "Of course, we don't know how hard they were bumped," Dr. Hanauer said.

A workman at the H.B. Robinson plant in Hartsville, S.C., was trying to vacuum the steam generator in 1974. He opened the vacuum cleaner to find out why it would not work. It turned out to contain radioactive cobalt dust, which he inhaled, receiving enough contamination to be relieved of duty.

The files showed several incidents in which plant workers ignored flashing lights or warning bells because their instrument panels had been "crying wolf" with malfunctions so much that the personnel had stopped paying attention. One safety system at San Onofre 1 in San Clemente, Calif., had been inoperative for 20 months before it was spotted in 1968.

"The control panels still need improvement," Dr. Hanauer said, "but they're a lot better than they used to be."

Obituaries

Filmmaker Jean Renoir, Master of 'Inner Feeling'

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 13 (NYT) — Jean Renoir, 84, one of the century's great moviemakers and director of the classic anti-war film "La Grande Illusion," died yesterday.

The son of the French impressionist painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir was found dead at his home.

Keyst.

Jean Renoir

The style that ran through Jean Renoir's films — a mixture of tenderness, irony and Gallic insouciance — was caught in a famous line from his 1939 masterpiece, "The Rules of the Game." It was spoken by Octave, played by the director himself: "You see, in this world, there is one awful thing, and that is that everyone has his reasons."

In 50 years of activity, he directed 36 full-length films, writing the scenarios for many of them and acting in a few. At least two — "The Grand Illusion" (1937) and "The Rules of the Game" — are consistently near the top whenever critics vote on the greatest movies ever made. Others popular in the United States were "The Southerner" (1945) and "The River" (1950).

His work was the biggest influence on what became known as the New Wave of French directors in the 1950s — Francois Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, Claude Chabrol, Eric Rohmer. Directors who learned under him were as disparate as Satyajit Ray, his assistant on "The River," and Luchino Visconti, third-assistant and costume-maker for "A Day in the Country" (1936).

The critic Penelope Gilliatt, one of his most affectionate admirers, once said that Jean Renoir's sense of the sweetness of life never left him. "He has survived every bleakness and derangement of the century," she wrote in the New Yorker magazine.

Meandering Pace

His outlook was very much like that of his father, Pierre-Auguste, the impressionist painter. One day in Provence, his son wrote, the father, although ill and crippled, spent the day painting anemones in his studio. "I think I am beginning to understand something about it," the painter said when the vibrant work was done. It was the day he died.

In searching for material, Jean Renoir said, he looked for stories that overflowed their frames. The pace of his work was meandering, improvisational; the films seem to acquire a life and mood of t own during the filming. He de ed the austere or symbolic, w that set out single-mindedly to to a perfect truth. "All great ci zations have been based on loi ing," he said.

His skill was in soft focus depth of field. The camera was sonified, an invisible visitor wa ering through woods and sak Miss Gilliatt maintained that a noir shot was distinguishable thousand miles of film.

He did not follow scripts clos and let his plans for shooting de op during rehearsals. With ac he was gentle, drawing forth cl acter rather than imposing it pressed reserve and understate on them; he asked them "to k some inner feeling, some secret."

Renoir was born on Sept. 1894, in the Montmartre distric Paris. He was the second of painter's three sons. After receiv a degree from the University Aix-en-Provence in 1913, Jean noir was a cavalry officer and l an aerial reconnaissance pilot World War I. While in the cava he received a severe leg wound bothered him all his life. He came deeply interested in mo because he saw so many while covering from this wound.

Before his father's death, at age of 78 in 1919, Jean spent m hours with him — a time he scribed movingly in his b "Renoir, my Father" (1962). told of the old painter, confine a wheelchair, still painfully crea works glowing with splendor sunlight. "It was as if, feeling end of life approaching, he utt a tremendous cry of love," the wrote.

Jean's first work was the scri 1924 for "Une Vie Sans Joie," starred his wife, Andree Heus ing, who used the name Cathe Hessling in acting. They had r ried in 1920 after she had posed his father. The scenarist did like the way his film was direc and resolved thereafter to do job himself.

His early films "La Fille l'Eau" (1924) and "Nana" (1 were expensive and only mode successful. Later works such as Bled" (1929), "On Purge Be (1931) and "La Chienne" (1 brought both money and acclai

A landmark in his career "Toni" (1935), produced with M cel Pagnol. He used a nonpr sional cast of actors, and disdai studio shots. The New Wave di tors often called themselves " dren of Toni."

In 1936 he directed "La Vie E Nous" (released in the Un States as "People of France" propaganda film for the Fre Communist Party. While nev party member, he sympath deeply with their anti-Fascist st

'I Am a Pacifist'

His best-known work, Grand Illusion," was an anti- film. "I made it because I a pacifist," he said. Starring Gabin, Pierre Fresnay and E von Stroheim, it told a stor French and German pilots World War I, a prison camp ru a courtly German, an escap country idyll.

When the Nazis took Vienn 1938, they stopped a showin "La Grande Illusion" in mid- "This is a story that fills me real pride," Mr. Renoir later sai

"The Rules of the Game," in 1939, is now considered by m of the director's admirers a greatest work. It is about a w end party at a country house; days in the affairs and soc struggles of the participants ca and held on the screen. Distr tion of the masterpiece was disr ed by the war, and then by dest tion of prints. A full version not shown in New York until 19

Mr. Renoir and his compan Dido Freire, the script girl on s of his films, fled the Germans a carload of paintings by his fa Cezanne and others. They ar in Hollywood early in 1942, stayed for nine years.

Mr. Renoir became a U.S. cit and for the rest of his life div his time between Beverly Hills an apartment in Paris. Alain, a by his first wife, is a professo medieval literature at the Univ ty of California at Berkeley.

—PAUL L. MONTGOME

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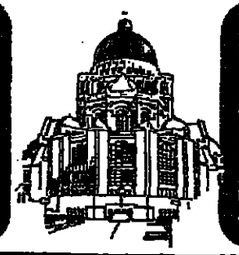

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U.S. Wants Brezhnev Trip

Kremlin Appears to Seek Summit Talks in Moscow

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Apparently wary of appearing to compete with China for popularity in the United States, the Soviet Union has begun to suggest privately that the long expected meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev be held in Moscow and not in Washington, as first contemplated.

As recently as Jan. 10, Mr. Brezhnev told visiting Republican senators that he expected to visit Washington "later this year" to sign the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

But since then, high-ranking Soviet diplomats have told U.S. journalists and others that Mr. Brezhnev would prefer to have Mr. Carter come to Moscow for the signing ceremonies. White House and State Department officials have asserted that it is Mr. Brezhnev's "turn" to come to this country and, for a variety of reasons, President Carter does not want to go to the Soviet Union.

Senior administration officials have said that the Soviet Union has been careful not to propose Moscow officially as the site for the talks. But they said that Soviet suggestions about Moscow have been "orchestrated" so that they seem to have official sanction.

One problem for the Kremlin, administration officials said, is that it does not want invidious comparisons to be made in the United States between Mr. Brezhnev's trip and the recent nine-day trip of Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Former President Richard Nixon visited Moscow in May, 1972, and Mr. Brezhnev returned the visit in June, 1973. Mr. Nixon went to the Soviet Union again a year later.

Theoretically, the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should have been in the United States, but in November, 1974, President Gerald Ford met Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok. They met again in Helsinki the next summer at signing ceremonies for the East-West cooperation and security agreement.

Ever since Mr. Carter took office he has sought to arrange a meeting with President Brezhnev and has stressed that it was the Russian's turn" to come here. Moreover, Mr. Carter does not want to appear to be making a concession to the Russians by going to Moscow to sign the projected strategic arms accord, which officials have said is close to conclusion. They said that a summit meeting could take place as early as April.

Mr. Brezhnev has been in relatively poor health and probably could not undertake the same kind of exhausting journey that Mr. Teng made, so any comparison would show Mr. Teng as more vigorous than Mr. Brezhnev.

U.S. officials said that they already were anticipating that Mr. Brezhnev's visit here would be described as a business meeting between the leaders of the two most powerful states in the world, with most of the activity occurring in private in Washington and at such places as Camp David, Md.

A complicating problem has been that Soviet authorities were annoyed at Mr. Carter's unexpected announcement on Dec. 19 that he hoped that Mr. Brezhnev would come to Washington in mid-January, even before Mr. Teng came to the United States on Jan. 28.

In December, White House officials were hoping for three major foreign policy achievements: completion of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, conclusion of the strategic arms accord and the announcement of normalization with China. Only the last occurred.

Carter Sees Endorsement

But on Dec. 19, a few days after the announcement about China and two days before Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was to fly to Geneva to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on remaining strategic arms issues, Mr. Carter said that Mr. Brezhnev had endorsed the new U.S. policy toward China and that "my hope is that President Brezhnev would come before Teng comes to Washington." In fact, Mr. Brezhnev had not approved it, but merely was less hostile than officials here had expected.

Soviet officials said later, and U.S. officials confirmed, that no planning for a Brezhnev visit had begun and that Mr. Carter's statement was resented in Moscow as an effort to pressure Mr. Brezhnev into making concessions on strategic arms.

The failure of Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko to conclude the accord in Geneva led to speculation that the Soviet Union did not want to complete the treaty before Mr. Teng's visit to Washington because it did not want to appear to be competing with the Chinese for attention.

Japan-U.S. A-Pact Talks

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP) — Japan and the United States started three days of negotiations today to work out amendments to a new nuclear cooperation accord.

Associated Press

SUN TRACKER — Westinghouse Electric Corp. employees put finishing touches on a demonstration heliostat, which will track the sun and aim reflected solar rays to a collecting tower. It will be used in a three-month test by the Department of Energy in New Mexico.

At Puebla, Mexico Catholic Conference

Women at Bishop Meeting Disappointed

By George Vescey

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Some Roman Catholic women monitoring the conference of Latin American bishops here say that the final document will have little to say about their aspirations and that they are disappointed with it.

At the same time, Protestants have received hints that their successes in proselytizing are worrying the Catholic Church and Jews have been given reason to feel a measure of continued acceptance by the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Representatives of women's, Protestant and Jewish interests have been allowed to observe the conference from within, but their role has not been major since the bishops have not had much time to deal with women's activism or ecumenism.

Women who have monitored the conference say that they have made no progress here. Although women make up more than half the faithful in Roman Catholicism, they are barred by papal doctrine from becoming priests. In many isolated areas in Latin America, they serve priestly functions and are accepted as religious figures by their congregations. But they have received no sense of recognition here.

"We want women to be treated as more than *tamale* makers," said Sister Noelle Monteil of Mexico, a leader in the Women for Theology meetings that have been held as a separate conference. "There is a strong sense of oppression here. There is a visible absence of women."

Most of the women observing the bishops' conference seem to represent traditional church views and organizations. The lay women who came to Puebla stressed that they were not talking about anything comparable to "women's liberation" in the United States, but about religious participation.

A Mexican woman, Yolanda Lallande, told how after receiving a theology degree from a university she volunteered to help at her local parish. But, she recalled, the parish priest said that what he really needed was someone to go around the houses and collect money.

"One of the great difficulties is that the church does not recognize women as priests," said Amparo Beltran of Bogota, Colombia. "Women must be treated equally. There are no theological reasons, only sociological reasons, why we cannot be priests."

The women held many spirited meetings at their conference, but were left deflated at the end when officials of the bishops' conference conceded that little of the final document would address the aspirations of Latin American women.

None of the bishops here appeared to want to speak out on the issue of women.

The evangelical Protestants got their message clearly at a news conference by Archbishop Marcos McGrath of Panama, who said that ecumenism between Catholics and "classical, traditional Protestant churches" was in good condition. But, he said, things were not as good with the evangelicals, who are Protestants who believe in actively preaching to convert.

"Other churches believe in attacking," Archbishop McGrath said. "They'll go to see a sick person in the hospital and tell him to take off his religious medal, that it is idolatry. In Latin America, that's a good way of asking for trouble. This creates ill-feeling. As soon as churches begin proselytizing, you have difficulties."

The evangelicals have been quite successful in the last decade. Preachers like the Argentine Luis Palau have given sermons in the style of U.S. evangelist Billy Graham all over Latin America, criticizing immoral behavior and calling on individuals to be saved through active worship and living by the words of the Bible.

According to a Protestant official here, there are 20 million to 30 million Protestants in Latin America, still fewer than 10 percent of the population, but the number is growing steadily.

The only official Jewish observer here has been Paul Warszawski, an Argentine lawyer representing the World Jewish Congress, who says that top-level Catholic officials generally have followed the 1974 Vatican position that Jews are not to be treated as objects of evangelism.

Letters of Support

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 13 (WP) — Open letters of support to bishops in El Salvador and Nicaragua, decrying repression in those Central American countries, were signed by about 35 prelates yesterday at the bishops conference.

The two bishops involved are at the conference here, but apparently the purpose of the letters was to call attention to the troubles between church and state in their countries since the bishops' document to be made public later today does not cite specific countries.

Referring to four "murdered priests," 10 exiled churchmen, churches broken into and poor people repressed in San Salvador in the last two years, the letter to Archbishop Oscar Romero complimented him for showing faithfulness to the gospel.

The letter to Bishop Manuel Salazar of Leon, Nicaragua, mentioned the "tyrannies of all types to which your people are subjected."

Soviet Jews Ask U.S. Not to Lift Trade Barriers

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (NYT) — A group of 68 Soviet Jews from eight cities appealed yesterday to the U.S. Congress not to change legislation barring favorable trade terms for Moscow because of its restrictions on emigration.

The appeal, signed by many whose applications to emigrate have been denied for years on various grounds, says existing U.S. legislation "is the only thing which stimulates the Soviets to liberalize their emigration policy."

More than 30,000 Soviet Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union last year, the highest number since 1973, but the statement handed to reporters today says this is still "unsatisfactory."

With a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting expected soon, the Carter administration has told officials in Moscow that it would be prepared to support a relaxation of trade restrictions if Congress initiated such a move later this year.

Early this month, Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., chairman of the Senate Banking subcommittee on International Finance, introduced legislation that would allow the United States to grant tariff concessions and bank credits to the Soviet Union and China, both barred from that status under current law.

Panel Finds U.S. Schools Still Widely Segregated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said today that nearly half the nation's minority children go to segregated schools and that segregation is most intense outside the South.

The commission criticized Congress and the executive branch for reluctantly carrying out the Supreme Court decision on desegregation handed down 25 years ago.

It also said that the Supreme Court seems to be "retreating from its long-espoused commitment to the right of schoolchildren to a desegregated education."

The commission has no enforcement power, but it is required by law to evaluate from time to time the status of school desegregation. Today's report drew its conclusions from a 1976 survey by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of 3,616 of the nation's 16,000 school districts. The data is the latest available, the commission said. The report said the survey shows segregation in many school districts "remains at discouragingly high levels."

Congress Criticized

The commission said that, through recent amendments, Congress has "undermined the ability of the executive and the judicial branches to guarantee the nation's children and young people their constitutional rights."

"It has thus acted against widely accepted civil-rights goals and contributed to a lessening of the national will with respect to equal rights in the vital area of public education," the commission said.

The commission noted President Carter's commitment, when he took office, "to complete equality of opportunity in our nation." But it said that there is still some question whether HEW is willing to cut off federal funds to school systems that do not comply. A cutoff had been ordered in six major desegregation cases when Mr. Carter took office, but only one has been settled, the report said.

The commission listed a number of major Supreme Court decisions since 1973 and said that minority communities are viewing the nation's highest court as increasingly unwilling to enforce desegregation.

The commission made four recommendations:

- Congress should provide positive support for desegregation.
- HEW should intensify its enforcement, using its powers to cut off funds because failure to do so "leads to the conclusion that the government does not really intend to do everything within its power to bring segregated education to an end."
- The Department of Justice should commit resources to step up its response to school segregation cases referred by HEW.
- The president should designate a coordinator for the resources of the executive branch — "a clear indication of the high priority that in his judgment should be given to the nation's desegregation program."

Carter Visit Starts Tomorrow

Mexico Wants U.S. Help on Smuggling

By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13 (WP) — President Jose Lopez Portillo intends to discuss with President Carter the smuggling of nearly $1 billion in U.S goods into Mexico, an issue he called "just as serious or even more serious" than the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States. Mr. Carter is to arrive tomorrow for a 48-hour visit.

The smuggling traffic produces millions of dollars in profits for U.S. merchants and Mexicans think that the U.S. government has little interest in stopping it.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said in a recent interview that the flow of contraband means millions of dollars' worth of losses to Mexico in uncollected import duties and that it seriously hurts Mexican industry, by increasing unemployment. "I'd really like to raise the American consciousness about that," he said.

The Mexican president said he was not blaming the U.S. government. "Just as I cannot stop my undocumented people, there's the illegal trade and it's Mexico's responsibility for letting it pass," he said.

Mexican customs officials want information from their U.S. counterparts to help stem the flow. "We'd like to see an American effort like the one we made to stop Mexican drugs," said Mr. Lopez Portillo. "What we did in drugs has been gigantic, much more than the U.S. itself."

A network of smugglers, not unlike the drug network, operates throughout Mexico. Professionals rent planes to unload their goods on private land strips or they stuff trailers and wagons full of contraband for the trip across the border.

Mexican officials want information about volume, products, points of departure and declared port of entry in Mexico.

Although gun-running and the smuggling of liquor, cigarettes and luxury goods into Mexico is said to be as old as the border itself, and although crackdowns and cleanups have come and gone, Mr. Lopez Portillo's administration appears to be making a determined effort to stop the flow.

As a former minister of finance, Mr. Lopez Portillo is aware of the lost income from contraband goods. Last year he appointed Ignacio Madrazo as customs director. Mr. Madrazo has acquired a reputation for being honest and tough in the customs job. In the last few months he has brought charges against three high-level and six medium-level customs officials.

Mr. Madrazo admits that much of the work has to be done in Mexico. "We need not only more honest but also better qualified people," he said in a recent interview.

Many Mexican businessmen resort to smuggling because of import restrictions designed to protect them from foreign competitors. Mexican import duties are not only high but the bureaucracy may take up to two months to approve an import license. Mexico's technology is mostly imported from the United States and industry depends widely on U.S. spare parts.

Mexican businessmen are often heard to say that, instead of waiting for an import license, they might as well bribe a customs official and get parts directly.

The Mexican administration is trying to speed up the import paperwork in addition to cracking down on customs officials who take bribes.

UN Unit Opens Geneva Talks on Climate Changes

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (UPI) — More than 300 experts from 50 nations yesterday began two weeks of talks on the effects of climatic changes on human activities and the environment.

The World Climate Conference was convened by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a United Nations specialized agency, to formulate ways for governments to cooperate in making the most out of good weather and reducing damage caused by bad weather.

Robert White, director of the Climate Research Board of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, was appointed chairman of the conference of climatologists, weathermen, farmers, engineers and economists.

One subject is the increasing amount of carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere. In a series of studies, the WMO has warned about the effects of such an increase caused by industrial processes — sprays and fertilizers as well as factories and traffic.

By letting sunlight in but stopping heat from escaping, the carbon dioxide could cause a heating of the lower atmosphere, causing more rain in some regions, more severe droughts in others and even melting polar ice.

Nuclear Curbs Sought

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — A UN subcommittee began meeting yesterday to devise ways of preventing radioactive contamination from space, as happened when a falling Soviet satellite sprayed nuclear debris over northern Canada in January of last year. Canada has asked the subcommittee, which is chaired by John Carver of Australia, to help prepare effective standards, safeguards and limitations on the use of nuclear power sources in space.

Singapore Shifts Cabinet

SINGAPORE, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Howe Yoon Shong, former head of Singapore's civil service, was sworn in yesterday as defense minister, succeeding Goh Keng Swee. Dr. Goh, who is also deputy prime minister, took over the education portfolio from Chua Sian Chin, who retains his other post as home affairs minister.

U.S. Aide Quits In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (AP) — An employee of the U.S. consulate resigned yesterday, three days after he was attacked by Vietnamese refugees who charged that he made advances to Vietnamese women seeking resettlement in the United States.

A spokesman said that the consulate accepted the resignation of George Lai, 40, a Chinese national employed by the consulate for nearly 15 years.

Mr. Lai, who worked as a refugee coordinator, was cut and bruised when refugees went after him with wooden chairs Friday at the Shamshipo transit camp. The man told the police that some of the refugees had grudges about migration to the United States. But the consulate suspended him without pay Saturday after receiving a letter from refugees at the camp accusing Mr. Lai of being arrogant and making advances to Vietnamese women.

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ourt Approves uit Against U.S. ver Bomb Test

HILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (AP) A U.S. appeals court says that federal government can be sued an effort to force it to notify sermen of possible medical risks ulting from their exposure to a lear bomb test in 1953.

ut the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of peals upheld a lower court rul- that sovereign immunity prohi- suits seeking monetary relief n the government for medical s as a result of the test.

tanley Jaffee, 47, had filed suit spring, contending that he deoped inoperable breast cancer r he was required to witness the ib test without protection. His asked that the government be uired to warn thousands of sols exposed to the blast and pay medical costs. It also sought million in damages.

he appeals court said that, e the Army and other agencies ut not have been aware of the gers of radiation at the time of tests, they have since become re and have failed to act.

oreans Spurn alks Proposals

OUL, Feb. 13 (UPI) — South a yesterday renewed a call for rnmental talks with North Koto seek reunification, while h Korea stuck to its proposal ass gatherings.

ongyang media quoted a ntral Committee for Democrat- unification of the Fatherland" hich advocates a "whole-na- congress" of leading figures the two Koreas — as an- cing that four representatives been named for a first meeting South Korean counterparts a from tomorrow at the truce ge of Panmunjom.

it South Korea said that the could not be regarded as govent representatives. Instead, a l spokesman proposed that the vice chairmen of the South- h Coordinating Committee on Saturday at Panmunjom to ss reviving that committee. h has been dormant since

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6 Wednesday, February 14, 1979

Iran: the Larger Stage

Iran must still discover just how Ayatollah Khomeini will pull his rampaging followers together and what the resulting government will do. But already the Ayatollah has made his mark on the larger stage, where diplomats form the chorus line.

The Soviet Union was prompt to recognize the new regime — even before it was organized. And the United States, as President Carter asserted, made early overtures to it. The Soviet Union has even more immediate concerns in Iran than the United States — a long common frontier, a history of conflict, an acute need for natural gas in the Soviet republics bordering Iran. And, of course, Moscow is seeking to capitalize on (while Washington seeks to minimize) the differences between the ayatollah's rule and the United States. In a way, the race between the United States and the Soviet Union to get closer to Khomeini recalls a similar contest when the Israeli republic was proclaimed 30-odd years ago.

All this is world politics on a superpower level, and involves much of Iran's area of the earth. But perhaps more specific, in emphasizing the significance of the new Islamic Republic, is the fact that Pakistan beat out the superpowers in recognizing that Republic. For Pakistan has many of the problems Iran must face, as well as much of the Islamic drive that the Ayatollah called from the Iranians.

Pakistan was essentially an Islamic creation, a splitting away of part of the Indian subcontinent on the basis of religion. And Pakistan has had cycles of democratic and military rule which have left a legacy of bitter internal feuds. Khomeini has called for punishment of those who worked under the shah. The Pakistanis have tried and condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Will Iran repeat this experience in dealing with its own defeated?

Then there are the questions of the neighbors of Iran and Pakistan — especially Afghanistan, where a Marxist rule is being challenged by tribal and Islamic dissenters. Pathans whose influence is strong in Pakistan. And there are other movements within Pakistan and Iran, nationalist pressures from Baluchis and Kurds, which have important similarities.

So while Iran's oil promises (or threatens) to carry the most significant global implications of the revolution to its former customers, and the old competition with Russia that the United States inherited from Britain may seem the greatest strategic element in the situation, Iran and Pakistan have ties and potential items of conflict that may provide the plot for the first performance of the new Iran on the larger stage. Certainly the audience cannot afford to overlook this aspect of the Khomeini revolution.

The Ministry of Virtue

The good news is that people in Congress and the executive branch have, over the past several years, got rid of the defective notion that conflict-of-interest is something a person might be afflicted with on the way into government, but not on the way out. For it used to be that almost no mind was paid to what a person did by way of exploiting his government connection once he had gone on to the private afterlife, just as long as he had been more or less stripped of relevant assets — and dignity and privacy — before taking federal office. Now that is different. A great deal of attention is paid to the manner in which people depart government service and how they behave once gone. And that brings us to the bad news. As seems to be the American way in these matters, the nation has evidently once again overdone it, crafting a statute governing the postgovernmental life of officials that is punitive and misguided to a degree almost bound to cause an exodus of decent and valuable people from office.

We are not using the word "punitive" metaphorically here. Three punishable crimes are established in the statute (the Ethics in Government Act of 1978) whose labyrinthine terms are only now beginning to become clear to the wide variety of individuals who will come under its jurisdiction. Roughly, these involve: 1) a strengthening of the terms of a lifetime ban (already in effect) against almost any U.S. employee's representing outside interests in cases before government concerning matters with which he had had a substantial personal connection while in office; 2) a sort of yearlong limbo for top-level executive-branch officials and military officers who will be barred from having any professional dealings with their former agencies or place of work for the first 12 months after they have left office; and, 3) a provision that these same top officials may not, for two years after leaving office, "aid, assist, counsel, advise or assist in repfesenting" anyone before the government on a matter for which he had responsibility, even indirectly.

This last one is the big potential troublemaker. It does not just require that a person avoid fishy or even remotely questionable contact with government himself after leaving office. Practically speaking, for many people this could also cut off for two years the opportunity to work for almost anyone who had almost anything to do with their former employer. Hale Champion, the undersecretary of HEW, observed the other day that this would pretty much cut him off from any reasonable employment opportunities when he leaves office, and the same is probably true for countless others — especially scientists, educators and technicians.

* * *

The big furor in government about this now concerns the fact that unless individuals have left office by July 1 of this year, they will come under the new act's terms. So there is considerable heaving and hoing about what to do to tame the trouble. Naturally, by the way of making the thing "reasonable" — this is always what happens — the legislators put in certain explanations and refinements and exceptions which, as always, only have made matters more complicated. What is it exactly that thou shalt not do, if thou happens to be an affected GS-17? No one can be entirely sure. An Office of Government Ethics (Orwell would surely have called it the Ministry of Virtue) has been established to sort matters out. Presumably in the regulations it is scheduled to issue, the ethics office can in some measure modify the harshness of the law. But felonies — two years and $10,000 — are felonies. And bad law is bad law. We think the administration and Congress should start urging a rational and generous interpretation of the "regs" on this law as an immediate step — and that Congress, with administration support, should start cranking out some amendments to undo the overreactive and underintelligent aspects of the law itself — and fast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Tito Is the Last One Left

The death of Edvard Kardelj deprives Yugoslavia of the last great leader, Tito excepted, of the Yugoslav people's successful struggle against Hitler. It means also that the Yugoslavs must now look to another generation for their leadership. In a country where a king dies without a heir there must always be a presumption of chaos — chaos which can be exploited from without, and in Yugoslavia's case by the Soviet Union. In practise, however, it seems likely that the Soviet Union will not try very hard to fetch Yugoslavia back into the Cominform fold which Tito and Kardelj left with fanfares in 1948.

For one thing, the Soviet government, mindful of Vietnam, mindful of the Soviet people's own partisan achievements in World War II, and mindful above all of Tito's in the same war, would hesitate to make fools of the Red Army by taking on the Yugoslavs. For another thing — and in spite of the Soviet Union's increased need (now that there is a major and expensive Soviet fleet) to acquire a base in the Adriatic — the conservative Kremlin leaders are loth to acquire a satellite whose people have trained by Tito and Kardelj to seek the withering away of the State. This is the last development that the Kremlin wants.

— From the Guardian (London).

Big Blow to the West

The victory of the Shah's enemies is a tremendous blow to the influence and prestige of the West in Iran, and indeed throughout the Middle East. Our hope is that when the shouting and rioting have died down, the new rulers of Iran will look at their situation with coolness, detachment and realism.

— From the Daily Express (London).

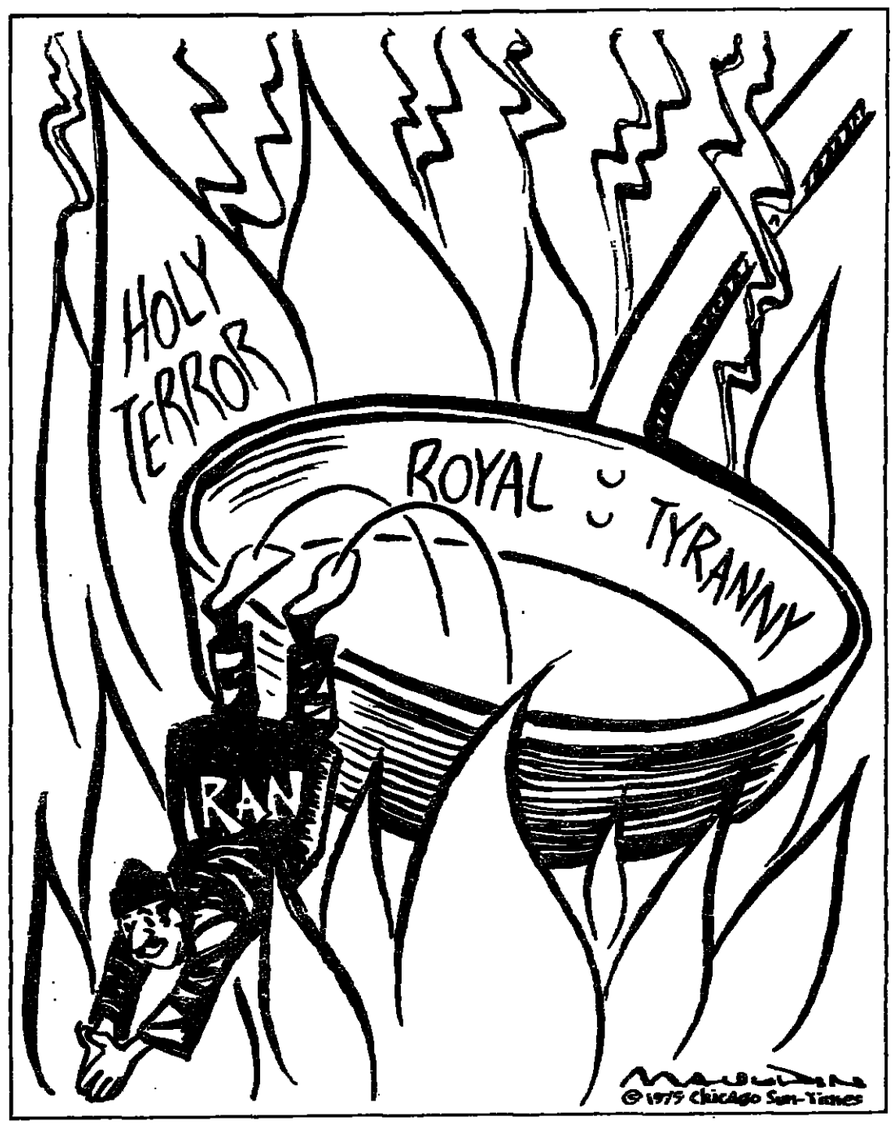
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 14, 1904

NEW YORK — The experience in Baltimore with the skyscrapers during the recent conflagration was most unsatisfactory. They acted as might chimneys, which poured forth brands and incandescent cinders over the surrounding territory and hurled blazing chunks of wood and furniture in a fiery rain upon buildings many blocks distant. It is probable that there will be no more skyscrapers in Baltimore's business district, now that the citizens understand just how much faith they can put in fireproof construction, and they may possibly be prohibited by law.

Fifty Years Ago
February 14, 1929

WASHINGTON — The cruiser Bill with the controversial time clause to which the President objected was signed by Mr. Coolidge this morning. The measure provides for construction of fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers and one airplane carrier, five of which must be started not later than July 1 of this year and the remainder laid down before 1931. The President is anxious to keep within the present Budget if possible in fixing an appropriation. The total cost might be $274 million. Opponents of the bill plan a bitter fight against the appropriation measure.



The U.S.: 'A Crippled Giant?'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — It was first-term Republican senators fresh from taking their oath of office who, over breakfast at the White House last week, dared tell Carter that the emperor has no clothes.

President Carter had opened the session by informing the nine new senators (two other freshman Republicans were absent) that U.S. prestige was high and climbing all over the world, threatened only by possible Senate rejection of SALT. That view is shared almost nowhere outside the White House and the seventh floor of the State Department. What makes it so worrisome is that Carter truely believes the American eagle is as splendidly garbed as ever, both in fact and in the eyes of the world.

Even in the post-imperial phase of the presidency, nobody — including Republican leaders — usually talks back to the nation's chief executive. But two of the freshman senators — Colorado's Bill Armstrong and Maine's William Cohen — violated protocol by saying what they and most of Washington think. The United States is in deepening trouble around the world. It is viewed as a paper tiger by most of its friends and adversaries alike.

Unusual Candor

Although the president appeared startled by this unaccustomed candor, it would be naive to suppose the encounter changed Carter's world view. But it surely dented illusions that techniques used to ratify the Panama Canal treaties would work for the new strategic arms control treaty. The breakfast exchange carried clear warning that the new pact cannot be sold with generalties and that the moderate Republicans cannot be taken for granted.

In his warm-up to the new Republicans, Carter was long on rhetoric, short on specifics. He declared the United States is most highly regarded within the family of nations. "You would think we had never had it so good," said one senator later. The only menace to this utopia depicted by the president was possible Senate rejection of the SALT-2 treaty, an agreement he said is urgently desired by our allies and the U.S. Military.

In the ensuing question period, Armstrong refuted the president's rose-colored vision. The Colorado senator contended that the United States had declined so badly that it would lose a war at sea today and that NATO forces are badly outnumbered by the Warsaw Pact.

That was not a surprising statement by Armstrong, considering his record in the House as a hard-nosed conservative. Less expected was an equally tough riposte from Cohen, considered a liberal in the House and a pariah in the Republican cloakroom for being a leader of impeachment proceedings against Richard Nixon.

Vice President Mondale has urged the freshmen Republicans that morning to broaden themselves by world travel. He had done just that, said Cohen, with visits to five Asian countries since the election. He found they regarded the United States as "a crippled giant," paralyzed into inaction and declining militarily.

The Maine senator next pointed to Carter's claim in his State of the Union address that one Poseidon submarine "carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union." While ballyhooed by administration officials as proof of Carter's tough-mindedness, his bellicose talk was in fact a replay of the old MAD (mutual assured destruction) theory red by the arms-control lobby.

Accordingly, Cohen challenged Carter about what he would do if a Soviet attack destroyed U.S. ground missiles. Would he push the button sending submarine-launched missiles against Moscow and Leningrad, knowing that would doom New York and Chicago? Although this question is frequently asked by SALT critics, the president seemed agitated — as though hearing it for the first time.

Carter responded that SALT-2 would reduce the possibility of this horrible dilemma being imposed on an American president by limiting Soviet missiles. No, Cohen corrected him. If would limit only deployment of missiles — not their production. The president accepted the correction, but he did not retreat from his point.

This was the Billy Cohen automatically listed in the White House headcount as "leaning" pro-SALT after his election. Surprising such colleagues as Bill Armstrong by asking and getting a seat on the Armed Services Committee, he has started to educate himself on SALT. His vote cannot be won by generalized appeals to save Carter's and the nation's prestige.

Carter's fervent efforts for acceptance on blind faith that the emperor really does have his clothes on will never persuade enough senators to approve SALT. None of the nine Republican freshmen is quite so blind. What worries them is that the president may not open his own eyes.

Letters

'Happy Ending?'

After Germany, French and Belgian TV are now beginning to show "Holocaust."

As a Resistance fighter and a former prisoner in Auschwitz (No. 179863) I would like to emphasize that Holocaust, perhaps useful in reminding the Germans, old and young, remains fiction with obvious weaknesses.

Plain documentaries, like "Nuit et Brouillard" (Alain Resnais) or "Au Nom du Fuhrer" (Belgian author Lydia Chagoll) among others are more relevant, in my opinion.

One should remember that "Holocaust" was released in the United States on the eve of the 30th Anniversary of the State of Israel, and keeps silence about the genocide of slavs and gypsies. Its "happy ending" shows the education and drilling of Auschwitz orphans, for the purpose of founding a new settlers' state to the detriment of the Palestinian people.

RENE RAINDORF.
Brussels.

'Fraud' Challenged

In the space available I am required to be assertive, so here goes: "Columnist Buckley Faces Fraud Charges/Agrees to Return Stock, Cash to Shareholders. . . William Buckley Jr. . . . and 10 other defendants were accused yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission of defrauding the shareholders of a publicly owned corporation controlled by Mr. Buckley" (IHT, Feb. 9).

1) I do not "face fraud charges" or any other charges. 2) There is no cash involved. 3) The stock in question is not "returned" it is personally owned stock in settlement of a civil suit in which there was technical exposure. 4) The Starr Broadcasting Group was not "controlled" by me during the period of the transaction. The partnership of which I was a member offered to Starr a deal which the disinterested directors pondered over a period of nine months at four separate meetings at none of which I was present. During the interval I had no professional or social contact with any of them. 5) The writer of the story should attempt to distinguish between "fraud" as it is generally understood, and fraud as it is frequently used by the SEC in civil complaints. No more is charged of me, in invoking rule 10 (B) 5, than is charged against my co-defendant, the distinguished black president of a Catholic college in New Orleans who was also a director of Starr, but did not attend the meetings in question. The charge is leveled because the company issued a proxy statement in 1975 which was misleading in respect of the transaction referred to. Did I read that document? No. Who was it prepared by? Company counsel. What happened when it was revealed to me by special counsel that it was misleading? I convened the board, and asked the directors whether they wished under the circumstances to reaffirm the transaction, inadequately described by the proxy. They voted yes unanimously. Under my direction, as chairman of the board, the revised documents were filed with the SEC, which is how they learned about the irregularity in the first place. To imply, under the circumstances that I committed "fraud" is, in the language of the SEC, something less than the full disclosure your writer should have felt he owed to his readers.

Thank you for your courtesy.

W. F. BUCKLEY Jr.
London.

Following is the reply to Mr. Buckley's letter by the writer of The Washington Post story:

Distortions Seen

Mr. Buckley's letter contains serious distortions of the SEC complaint against him, as reported in The Washington Post and The International Herald Tribune. Taking Mr. Buckley's numbered points in order:

1. Mr. Buckley was charged under two civil anti-fraud statutes of the U.S. securities laws. In the complaint, the SEC told the U.S. District Court in Washington that Mr. Buckley and other defendants "unless restrained, enjoined and commanded as hereinafter prayed for, are about to engage in acts, practices and a course of business which constitutes violations" of those anti-fraud sections of the securities laws. The court replied by enjoining Mr. Buckley from "employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud." He was also enjoined from "obtaining money or property by means of untrue statement. . ."

2. Included in the SEC documents was a letter from Mr. Buckley to Barton S. Sacher, the SEC attorney who brought the case, dated Feb. 2, 1979. Mr. Buckley, in the letter, describes how he paid some $139,000 to various people as part of the settlement negotiated by his attorney. Within 90 days of the settlement, moreover, Mr. Buckley must "disgorge" about $1.2 million more. This amount will probably be in stock, but some of it also could be in cash.

3. Page 5 of the settlement says: "Buckley, having represented that he returned 9,407 shares of common stock to the Starr Broadcasting Group on or about Jan. 29, 1976, shall return 29,000 shares of common stock. . . which he holds but which were never paid for by Michael and Peter Starr." The next paragraph of the settlement says that Mr. Buckley must give up 39,000 shares of his Starr Broadcasting stock, which eventually will be converted to cash. The cash will be paid to the stockholders.

4. Mr. Buckley was the largest shareholder (20 percent of the common shares) and served as chairman of the board. Under securities law, he controlled the corporation.

The SEC suit says that in August, 1974, Mr. Buckley outlined the plan to sell SITCO to Starr Broadcasting. He put his plan in writing in October in a "most confidential memorandum," which was quoted in the SEC complaint. So while he was not at the board meetings, as he says, the board had agreed in August at a meeting he attended to go along with his general terms of the bail-out of SITCO. Moreover, the SEC notes that Mr. Buckley was in constant written and telephone communications with Peter Starr, his SITCO partner and President of Starr Broadcasting.

As for Mr. Buckley's "disinterested" directors — the one who chaired the committee that decided on the SITCO takeover, Glenn Burrus, was an officer of a bank and had arranged for it to lend $850,000 to the SITCO partners and to Starr brothers and Ryan. So he could hardly be called "disinterested."

There is most definitely a difference between the SEC charges against Mr. Buckley and those against Norman C. Francis. Most notably, the SEC ordered Mr. Buckley "to account for or disgorge all benefits wrongfully received." It was never alleged that Mr. Francis, "the distinguished black president of a Catholic university," as Mr. Buckley describes him, ever "wrongfully received" anything. Essentially, Mr. Francis, in agreeing to the SITCO deal, was simply acting on the advice of Peter Starr and Mr. Buckley. His troubles came because the law says he should have pressed the company to make a full disclosure of the SITCO deal, particularly because it involved company insiders.

JOHN F. BERRY.
Washington.

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William Pfaff From Paris:

Malraux had asked him in 1969 why writers should want to belong to the academy. Green replied that it was beyond him. "No doubt you'd have to be French to understand."

PARIS — The most celebrated American in Paris is one few Americans today know. He is Julien Green, novelist, playwright, above all diarist, member of the French Academy (the only foreigner ever elected), graduate of the University of Virginia, former private in the U.S. Army, polyglot man of letters, chronicler of 50 years of Paris literary life and history, and of the impingement of an American sensibility upon France.

He is an old man now, 79, but his books continue to appear. The latest volume of his journal, covering 1972-1976, now has been followed by a selection from all journals, from 1928 forward, with illustrations which Green has chosen himself (*Dans la gueule du temps*, Plon). He is evidence not only of a peculiar tie between the United States and France but also of the closeness of our own history upon us.

Western Front

His situation in France is the direct result of the American Civil War. His parents were exiles from the defeated Confederacy. Their links were with Georgia and Virginia. Green is kin to the Beauregard who fired the first cannon shot at Fort Sumpter in April, 1861. The Stars and Bars hung always on the wall of his mother's bedroom, "not as a provocation but as a presence of the lost homeland."

He was born in Paris and went to school here. When he was 17 he joined the American Field Service to drive ambulances in Italy and on the western front. In 1920 he went to Charlottesville ("Mr. Jefferson's university") where he studied English literature and wrote, in English, his first published story. Although several of his novels and plays are set in the American South, he was to write only one book in English, "Memories of Happy Days," when he was in the United States during the Second World War.

A number of his novels have been translated and one, "The Closed Garden" ("Adrienne Mesurat" in French) was a Book of the Month in 1930. He also shared the English Bookman prize that year with Virginia Woolf. But the current American "Books in Print" lists only three of his works in English, all facsimile editions aimed at the college French Studies market. His kind of intense and even claustrophobic psychological novels are not, perhaps, much in vogue, nor his equally intense preoccupation with guilt, evil, and with God.

Green was born a Protestant, befitting a Southerner, but became a Catholic when he was 16. Thirteen years later, in 1929, he gave up the practice of religion, to be reconciled with the church again a decade or so later. The religious drama was intimately linked to a sexual drama, and he was once bitterly to say, "I hate the sexual instinct." The problem was simply that he was both puritan and homosexual. In 1931 he asked a priest friend what the devil was like. The priest replied, "he's a handsome boy" ("*c'est un beau garcon*").

Green's journals seem certain to last as an absorbing and sensitive record of a half-century or more of Paris life but also because of their expression of a personality. He is one of the great diarists, knowing everyone, meticulously observant, psychologically complex, candid. As a political record, on the other hand, they are negligible.

16th Arrondissement

In this respect what they actually document is that one must unfailingly disbelieve anything authoritatively reported over a Paris dinner table. An example from February, 1934: Green recounts (disbelievingly, it should be said) that a well-informed friend says that "the government plans to encourage a revolutionary uprising, and then, the moment it comes, will quit Paris for Bordeaux. Paris will be handed over to the Communists and the parties of the right who will make it a battlefield. It will be civil war, with airplanes playing a major role. The Communists probably will win but then will in turn be crushed by the government. But only seemingly crushed — since the government returning from Bordeaux to save France will actually carry out a hardly different extreme-leftist program." There is the authentic voice of the 16th arrondissement.

He always kept his American passport. They had to make him an honorary citizen of France to elect him to the academy in 1971. (Malraux had asked him in 1969 why writers should want to belong to the academy. Green replied that it was beyond him. "No doubt you'd have to be French to understand.") But of course his links with the America of the present-day are tenuous. He derives from a Protestant puritanism which now is largely secularized in the United States (its force undiminished, but directed outside religion) and a Southern gentility which inevitably has faded as regionalism has faltered in the United States under the influence of television, mobility and prosperity.

For contemporary Americans, Green must be a somewhat troubling figure, not immediately recognizable yet reminding us of a certain America we are just able to remember and had thought lost, but which we discover survives in exile. He is in a direct line of literary descent from Hawthorne (despite his Southern origin). That line has died out at home. Possibly this is the reason for his importance to the French.

Even though he is outwardly and unmistakably a French writer, there still is something foreign, exotic, about him. He was a part in the old love affair of the French for the United States, which, after all, has gone on for 200 years. There is a permanent fascination for pessimistic France in our puritanism allied with optimism. The French claim to possess *mesure* — balance, an ultimate good sense. There is something *demesure*, extravagant, about Americans — and in the intensity of this transplanted Southerner who has read the Bible daily since his infancy. He once, characteristically, wrote in the introduction to one of his books, "no doubt there is evil in this book, but it could not exist without evil."

Films in Paris

Rohmer's 'Perceval' Is Intelligent Epic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 13 (IHT) — Eric Rohmer, whose new film, "Perceval le Gallois," is at the Madeleine, the Marignan and the Gaumont Rive-Gauche, is a former critic, and no practicing French director has a greater sincerity or a higher goal than he. There is distinction to all he has done and when he has failed he has never failed cheaply.

Unlike the majority of his colleagues he has an educated ear and is aware that when movies speak they should have something worth saying. He eschews the customary pattern of idle chatter that makes the screen loud. Who has forgotten the sudden pleasure of listening to the philosophical discussions in his "Ma nuit chez Maud" or the aphoristic discourses in his "Le genou de Claire"? He retold Kleist's "Marquise of O" somewhat stiffly but very conscientiously, and now he seeks to render the verse and vision of Chretien de Troyes' Arthurian epic in film form.

In his scenario Rohmer has translated the old French of the original into modern paraphrase. This he has executed with his usual tact, skill and literary discretion so that the legend of the Middle Ages about the Holy Grail and the questing of Ur-Perceval recorded by the 12th-century poet retains its noble character and period sense. To stress its remote realm a troubador chorus, accompanied by ancient instruments, obliges with ballads that have come down the centuries.

The setting is ingeniously stylized, the Gothic scene in bright, springlike hues. Pictorially the Rohmer film has Giotto simplicity and effect. Its studied manner tends toward theatrical static, but it is beautifully costumed, mounted and spoken. It has an originality and an intelligence that are very rare.

* * *

"Foul Play" (at the Paramount City-Triomphe and the Publicis Saint-Germain in English) is a rampaging detective thriller. A sect of zealots plots to assassinate the Pope — an imaginary pope — who is visiting the United States. The deed is scheduled for the evening the Pope is to attend a performance of "The Mikado" at the San Francisco Opera. San Francisco, according to recent movie reports, is a dangerous place. Only last week — on the screen — evil creatures from outer space were threatening its population and it seems to be a favorite setting for murders.

It is the frantic hurry-scurry to avert the tragedy that is the main concern of this script, a bird-brained divorcee unwittingly obtaining evidence of the dark doings afoot. She is a typical melodrama heroine — amusingly impersonated by Goldie Hawn — who walks into every obvious trap and, when rescued, recounts such strange tales that suspicions of her sanity arise, a situation in which the wife of "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" similarly found herself.

Colin Higgins who wrote the scenario has staged it with an ingratiating light touch, including an hilarious slapstick interlude in which Miss Hawn tosses a dwarf Bible salesman out of her window under the mistaken notion that he is an underworld gunman. The casting denotes sagacious judgment. Miss Hawn emerges as an engaging comedienne. Chevy Chase as her policeman beau, Burgess Meredith as a protective neighbor who lodges a pet snake in his quarters, Dudley Moore as a kinky orchestra conductor, and Rachel Roberts as a sinister secretary of the archbishop's palace fit into the general picture neatly.

Mental Problems Laid To Irish Drinking

DUBLIN, Ireland (UPI) — The Irish drink twice as much as any other European nation and psychiatric problems have reached record proportions, according to a just-published report. Dr. Dermot Walsh, in a paper to a symposium on "Alcohol — a national problem," said admissions to psychiatric hospitals had risen by 249 percent between 1966 and 1976.

"Alcohol consumption in Ireland is not only the highest of any European country," he said, "but it is almost twice as great as that of the country with the next highest increase — the Netherlands."

Fabrice Luchini wields sword in "Perceval le Gallois."

Waverley Root

The Quince: A Sweet And Sour Story

PARIS — The appreciation of taste is, I suspect, an artificial phenomenon acquired by education, like the appreciation of Western music, also an artificial phenomenon acquired by education, so that our ears accept a scale which is out of tune (and do not even perceive it is out of tune).

The infant is born with an uninitiated ear and also with unprejudiced taste buds, which at first transmit to the brain a message about the taste of whatever is being eaten without making any judgment on that taste. The child learns quickly how to convert the measurable chemical stimuli reaching it from the exterior into an aesthetic estimate of quality — the transfiguration of mathematics into emotion. It discovers what it likes and what it doesn't like as a function of the ecology of which it is a part — the biological ecology (the plants and animals eaten because they occupy the same habitat) and the social ecology (the eating habits of the society in which it lives). This is why it takes so long for an unfamiliar food to be accepted in societies not yet educated to appraise it.

In ancient times the quince was eaten as a fresh fruit, and even today is in some countries eaten whole cooked with a minimum of sugar.

The subjective and artificial nature of our responses to the stimuli of taste is beautifully betrayed by the quince.

Almost all of us today would agree that the quince is too sour to be eaten fresh, and can be tolerated only when cooked with great quantities of sugar, best of all in the form of jelly. The quince, says "The Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening" rather brutally, is "of a peculiar, almost guava-like flavor when cooked (useless otherwise)." Yet in ancient times the quince was eaten as a fresh fruit, and even today is in some countries eaten whole cooked with a minimum of sugar.

Almost all the other venerable fruits (the quince has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years) have gained in favor since antiquity; the quince has moved in the opposite direction — and even since the Middle Ages, when, according to Paul Lacroix in his "France in the Middle Ages," it was "generally cultivated" and "looked upon as the most useful of all fruits." The quince does not seem to have changed during that period: It is our gastronomic education which has changed.

Identity Problem

Many taxonomists were originally reluctant to believe that the quince was a separate fruit. They thought it a kind of pear, and tagged it *Pyrus cydonia*, the Cydonian pear. It looks like a pear. It is often pear-shaped; it is golden yellow, like many pears; and when it is cut open the cross-section resembles that of a pear, but with yellowish flesh which turns a pretty dull-pink when cooked. Since 1870, most pears have been grown on quince root-stock, which holds the height of the pear tree down, making picking easier, and encourages it to bear fruit earlier.

Quinces will not hybridize with apples, and they will not hybridize with pears either, which is one of the principal reasons why it has now been decided that the quince is not a pear. Its scientific name has been changed to *Cydonia vulgaris*, the only species of its private genus, though there are several subspecies and numerous varieties.

The quince is a native at least of Persia and Anatolia, where it still grows wild, and perhaps of an even wider area, extending into the Caucasus and Greece. We hear of its cultivation in Mesopotamia first, and next in Greece, where the ordinary mainland quince was improved by grafting onto it scions brought from Cydonia, on the island of Crete, which produced the finest quinces in the ancient world.

Rome imported Cydonian quinces too, and Pliny remarked that the variety he called the Mulvian was the only one which could be eaten raw, which suggests that the Romans knew fruit no less acid than ours.

The ordinary Roman name for the quince was the Cydonian apple, hence its modern scientific label. It was also called the golden apple, and it has been suggested that it was the golden apple of the Hesperides, but it seems likelier that this was the orange, or even the lemon. For Virgil the quince was "the hairy white apple"; the fruit does sprout some fine hairs and the under sides of the leaves are woolly.

At a slightly later period Athenaeus wrote that Athens was importing from Corinth quinces which were "as delicious in taste as they are beautiful to the eye." For the Greeks, the quince was a symbol of fertility, dedicated to the Goddess of Love.

Quinces enjoyed a period of popularity along America's eastern coast in Colonial times. The Massachusetts Colony's "Memorandum of March 16, 1629," listing the seeds it wanted sent from England, called for quince seeds, and there are mentions of the quince in Virginia in 1648 and 1669, while they were reported to be growing there abundantly in 1720.

An old New England specialty was quince cheese, preserved fruit solidified by all-day boiling. Especially in New England, the quince was once common in home gardens and was also grown in commercial orchards, but today it has lost favor even there: It is the least grown of all tree fruits in the United States, and it is not likely to make a comeback. It has proved unable to compete with other modern canned and preserved fruits, and no one is likely to expend effort to improve a fruit which is anathema to supermarkets because it demands special handling.

Elsewhere, however, the quince has remained in favor in certain countries because their cuisine contains many fatty foods: the acidity of the quince counteracts greasiness. This is true in Germany and in South Africa, and in the latter the popularity of the quince has been heightened because apples, which grow well on the Cape, do badly in the interior; the quince therefore replaces the apple.

I do not know whether quinces are still eaten raw in Latin America, but they used to be. When they reached other parts of the New World, brought there by the Spanish or the Portuguese or both, they either produced sweeter varieties or they did not discourage the natives, who may be presumed to have had a different gastronomic education.

An early explorer in Chile reported large quinces there, which were acid and astringent, but became "sweet and good" if allowed to ripen completely. From Santa Cruz, Mexico, John Russell Bartlett, who may be presumed to have been of an orthodox European gastronomic school, wrote in 1854, in his "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua": "There are two varieties of the quince here, one hard and tart like our own, the other sweet and eatable in its raw state, yet preserving the rich flavor of the former. The Mexicans gathered and ate them like apples but I found them too hard for my digestive organs."

— Waverley Root

Wine

Cheaper *Crus Bourgeois* Can Be Good

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 13 (IHT) — *Crus classes* of the Medoc have priced themselves out of reach of all but the most fortunate pocketbooks. This does not mean you have to give up drinking Medoc, but you may have to lower your sights to the *crus bourgeois*.

Crus bourgeois tends to sound funny with today's pejorative connotations of the word "bourgeois." After the 1855 classification had created a nobility of the bottle, it was only natural to continue the rankings on through *crus bourgeois, crus artisans* and — tugging their forelocks at the bottom of the pile — *crus paysans*.

Since that time there have been various informal and formal rankings of the unclassified growths, now all lumped together for convenience as "bourgeois." Some of these would even bump out a few classified chateaus if the 1855 ranking were ever to be redone from start to finish, but no one dares to take on this wasp's nest.

The Syndicat des Crus Bourgeois et Bourgeois Superieurs du Medoc was founded in 1920. In 1932 this grouping issued a ranking of 443 chateaus: six *crus bourgeois exceptionnels*, 100 *crus bourgeois superieurs* and 250 *crus bourgeois*, all in the Haut-Medoc, as well as another 87 *crus bourgeois* in the Medoc (formerly called Bas-Medoc).

New Syndicate

But the Depression and World War II made short work of this ranking. By 1943 only 290 of these chateaus were still in existence. Furthermore, the top six often abbreviated their title to *cru exceptionnel*, which, without the word "bourgeois" could be mistaken to mean even better than a *premier cru*. After the war the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine refused to recognize what was left of the 1932 ranking.

The syndicate was created anew in 1962 with 110 members from the Haut-Medoc and Medoc, ranking 18 as *grands bourgeois exceptionnels*, 44 as *grands bourgeois* and 38 as *bourgeois*. But this voluntary association did not include outstanding chateaus such as Chasse-Spleen and La Couronne.

Today the syndicate includes 122 members and certain criteria have made it a useful reference: (1) minimal size (7-8 hectares); (2) the wine must be produced by the owner (no wine from a cooperative is eligible); (3) the wine must pass a tasting commission appointed by the syndicate.

But the membership remains incomplete and a few have resigned so that some of the best are missing: Chateaus Angludet, La Couronne, Gloria, Lanessan, de Pez, Siran and La Tour-de-Mons. These also tend to be the most expensive "bourgeois" crus.

Out of the current unclear and incomplete listing, 14 reliable *grands bourgeois* have banded together to make themselves better known to a confused public that scarcely knows where to start looking for a decent Medoc at a reasonable price (about 20 francs, ex-chateau). They have seeded themselves liberally in Paris wine shops and restaurants, but it is also possible to order them directly:

Chateau Brillette, Moulis-en-Medoc, 33480 Castelnau-de-Medoc. Tel: (56) 30.22.09.

'Hamlet' at Elsinore

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The first live production of "Hamlet" at Elsinore in 25 years will be given this summer, according to Toby Robertson, artistic director of London's Prospect Theatre Company. The Shakespearean tragedy will be performed in the 2,000-capacity courtyard of Elsinore's imposing Kronborg Castle Aug. 31-Sept. 5.

Chateau Chasse-Spleen (a delightful name!), 33480 Moulise-en-Medoc. Tel: (56) 58.17.54.

Chateaus Coufran, Citran and Verdignan, all owned by Jean Miailhe, 24 Cours de Verdun, 33000 Bordeaux. Tel: (56) 44.90.84.

Chateau Fourcas-Dupre, 33112 Listrac-en-Medoc. Tel: (56) 58.21.07.

Chateau Forcas-Hosten, Domaine de Ribet, 33450 Saint-Loubes. Tel: (56) 20.42.14.

Chateau Hanteillan, Cissac, 33250 Pauillac. Tel: (56) 59.30.65.

Chateau Larose-Trintaudon, 33112 Saint-Laurent-de-Medoc. Tel: (56) 59.41.72.

Chateau Les Ormes-de-Pez. Contact the owner, Jean-Michel Cazes, 4 Rue Adrien Chauvet, 33250 Pauillac. Tel: (56) 59.00.64.

Chateau Patache d'Aux, Begadan, 33340 Lesparre. Tel: (56) 41.50.18.

Chateau La Tour-de-By, Begadan, 33340 Lesparre. Tel: (56) 41.50.03.

Chateau Marbuzet. Owner is Bruno Prats, 84 Rue de Turenne, 33000 Bordeaux. Tel: (56) 44.11.37.

Chateau Reysson. Contact Jean-Pierre de la Beaumelle, 17 Cours de la Martinique, 33000 Bordeaux. Tel: (56) 29.11.46. (Also makes an excellent, simple white.)

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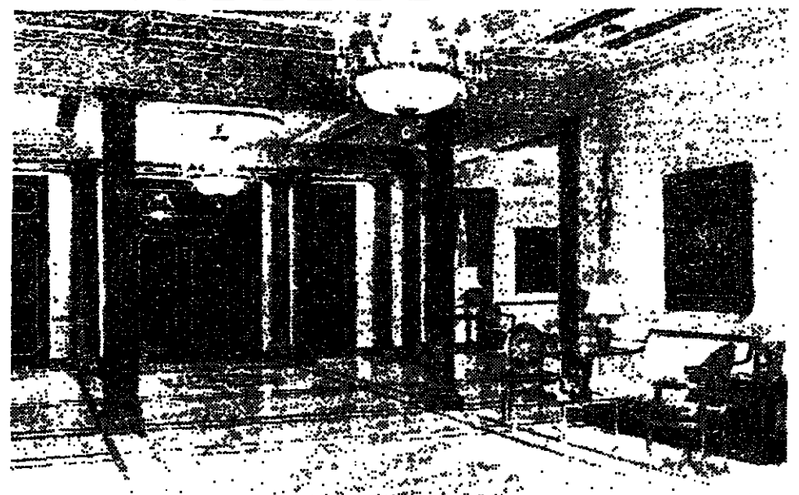

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, February 14, 1979

Iran: the Larger Stage

Iran must still discover just how Ayatollah Khomeini will pull his rampaging followers together and what the resulting government will do. But already the Ayatollah has made his mark on the larger stage, where diplomats form the chorus line.

The Soviet Union was prompt to recognize the new regime — even before it was organized. And the United States, as President Carter asserted, made early overtures to it. The Soviet Union has even more immediate concerns in Iran than the United States — a long common frontier, a history of conflict, an acute need for natural gas in the Soviet republics bordering Iran. And, of course, Moscow is seeking to capitalize on (while Washington seeks to minimize) the differences between the ayatollah's rule and the United States. In a way, the race between the United States and the Soviet Union to get closer to Khomeini recalls a similar contest when the Israeli republic was proclaimed 30-odd years ago.

All this is world politics on a superpower level, and involves much of Iran's area of the earth. But perhaps more specific, in emphasizing the significance of the new Islamic Republic, is the fact that Pakistan beat out the superpowers in recognizing that Republic. For Pakistan has many of the problems Iran must face, as well as much of the Islamic drive that the Ayatollah called from the Iranians.

Pakistan was essentially an Islamic creation, a splitting away of part of the Indian subcontinent on the basis of religion. And Pakistan has had cycles of democratic and military rule which have left a legacy of bitter internal feuds. Khomeini has called for punishment of those who worked under the shah. The Pakistanis have tried and condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Will Iran repeat this experience in dealing with its own defeated?

Then there are the questions of the neighbors of Iran and Pakistan — especially Afghanistan, where a Marxist rule is being challenged by tribal and Islamic dissenters. Pathans whose influence is strong in Pakistan. And there are other movements within Pakistan and Iran, nationalist pressures from Baluchis and Kurds, which have important similarities.

So while Iran's oil promises (or threatens) to carry the most significant global implications of the revolution to its former customers, and the old competition with Russia that the United States inherited from Britain may seem the greatest strategic element in the situation, Iran and Pakistan have ties and potential items of conflict that may provide the plot for the first performance of the new Iran on the larger stage. Certainly the audience cannot afford to overlook this aspect of the Khomeini revolution.

The Ministry of Virtue

The good news is that people in Congress and the executive branch have, over the past several years, got rid of the defective notion that conflict-of-interest is something a person might be afflicted with on the way into government, but not on the way out. For it used to be that almost no mind was paid to what a person did by way of exploiting his government connection once he had gone on to the private afterlife, just as long as he had been more or less stripped of relevant assets — and dignity and privacy — before taking federal office. Now that is different. A great deal of attention is paid to the manner in which people depart government service and how they behave once gone. And that brings us to the bad news. As seems to be the American way in these matters, the nation has evidently once again overdone it, crafting a statute governing the postgovernmental life of *officials that is punitive and misguided to a* degree almost bound to cause an exodus of decent and valuable people from office.

We are not using the word "punitive" metaphorically here. Three punishable crimes are established in the statute (the Ethics in Government Act of 1978) whose labyrinthine terms are only now beginning to become clear to the wide variety of individuals who will come under its jurisdiction. Roughly, these involve: 1) a strengthening of the terms of a lifetime ban (already in effect) against almost any U.S. employee's representing outside interests in cases before government concerning matters with which he had had a substantial personal connection while in office; 2) a sort of yearlong limbo for top-level executive-branch *officials and military offi*cers who will be barred from having any professional dealings with their former agencies or place of work for the first 12 months after *they have left office; and,* 3) *a provision* that these same top officials may not, for two years after leaving office, "aid, assist, counsel, advise or assist in repfesenting" anyone before the government on a matter for which he had responsibility, even indirectly.

This last one is the big potential troublemaker. It does not just require that a person avoid fishy or even remotely questionable contact with government himself after leaving office. Practically speaking, for many people this could also cut off for two years the opportunity to work for almost anyone who had almost anything to do with their former employer. Hale Champion, the undersecretary of HEW, observed the other day that this would pretty much cut him off from any reasonable employment opportunities when he leaves office, and the same is probably true for countless others — especially scientists, educators and technicians.

* * *

The big furor in government about this now concerns the fact that unless individuals have left office by July 1 of this year, they *will come under the new act's terms. So there* is considerable heaving and hoing about what to do to tame the trouble. Naturally, by the way of making the thing "reasonable" — this is always what happens — the legislators put in certain explanations and refinements and exceptions which, as always, only have made matters more complicated. What is it exactly that thou shalt not do, if thou happens to be an affected GS-17? No one can be entirely sure. An Office of Government Ethics (Orwell would surely have called it the Ministry of Virtue) has been established to sort matters out. Presumably in the regulations it is scheduled to issue, the ethics office can in some measure modify the harshness of the law. But felonies — two years and *$10,000 — are felonies. And bad law is bad* law. We think the administration and Congress should start urging a rational and generous interpretation of the "regs" on this law *as an immediate step* — and that Congress, with administration support, should start cranking out some amendments to undo the overreactive and underintelligent aspects of the law itself — and fast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Tito Is the Last One Left

The death of Edvard Kardelj deprives Yugoslavia of the last great leader, Tito excepted, of the Yugoslav people's successful struggle against Hitler. It means also that the Yugoslavs must now look to another generation for their leadership. In a country where a king dies without a heir there must always be a presumption of chaos — chaos which can be exploited from without, and in Yugoslavia's case by the Soviet Union. In practise, however, it seems likely that the Soviet Union will not try very hard to fetch Yugoslavia back into the Cominform fold which Tito and Kardelj left with fanfares in 1948.

For one thing, the Soviet government, mindful of Vietnam, mindful of the Soviet people's own partisan achievements in World War II, and mindful above all of Tito's in the same war, would hesitate to make fools of the Red Army by taking on the Yugoslavs. For another thing — and in spite of the Soviet Union's increased need (now that there is a major and expensive Soviet fleet) to acquire a base in the Adriatic — the conservative Kremlin leaders are loth to acquire a satellite whose people have trained by Tito and Kardelj to seek the withering away of the State. This is the last development that the Kremlin wants.

— From the Guardian (London).

Big Blow to the West

The victory of the Shah's enemies is a tremendous blow to the influence and prestige of the West in Iran, and indeed throughout the Middle East. Our hope is that when the shouting and rioting have died down, the new rulers of Iran will look at their situation with coolness, detachment and realism.

— From the Daily Express (London).

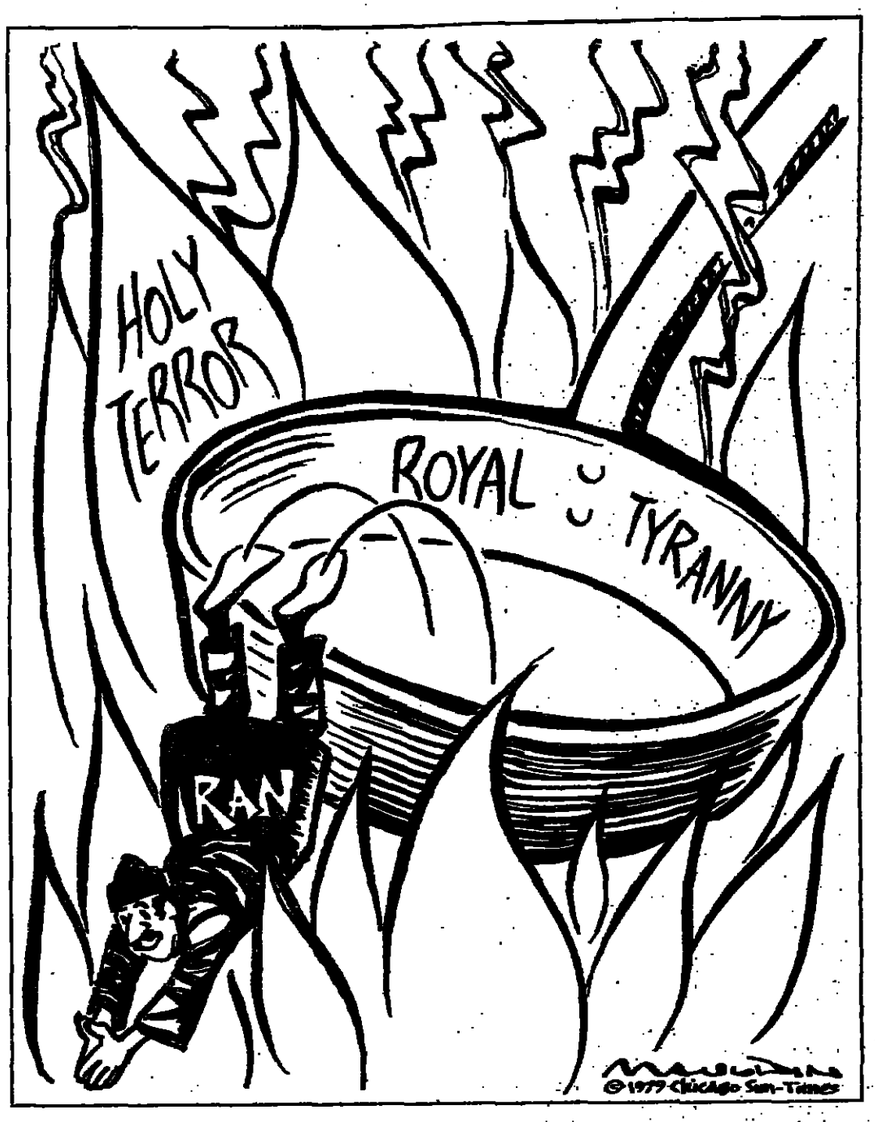
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 14, 1904

NEW YORK — The experience in Baltimore with the skyscrapers during the recent conflagration was most *unsatisfactory*. They acted as might chimneys, which poured forth brands and incandescent cinders over the surrounding territory and hurled blazing chunks of wood and furniture in a fiery rain upon buildings many blocks distant. It is probable that there will be no more skyscrapers in Baltimore's business district, now that the citizens understand just how much faith they can put in fireproof construction, and they may possibly be prohibited by law.

Fifty Years Ago
February 14, 1929

WASHINGTON — The cruiser Bill with the controversial time clause to which the President objected was signed by Mr. Coolidge this morning. The measure provides for construction of fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers and one airplane carrier, five of which must be started not later than July 1 of this year and the remainder laid down before 1931. The President is anxious to keep within the present Budget if possible in fixing an appropriation. The total cost might be $274 million. Opponents of the bill plan a bitter fight against the appropriation measure.



The U.S.: 'A Crippled Giant?'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — It was first-term Republican senators fresh from taking their oath of office who, over breakfast at the White House last week, dared tell Carter that the emperor has no clothes.

President Carter had opened the session by informing the nine new senators (two other freshman Republicans were absent) that U.S. prestige was high and climbing all over the world, threatened only by possible Senate rejection of SALT. That view is shared almost nowhere outside the White House and the seventh floor of the State Department. What makes it so worrisome is that Carter truely believes the American eagle is as splendidly garbed as ever, both in fact and in the eyes of the world.

Even in the post-imperial phase of the presidency, nobody — including Republican leaders — usually talks back to the nation's chief executive. But two of the freshman senators — Colorado's Bill Armstrong and Maine's William Cohen — violated protocol by saying what they and most of Washington think. The United States is in deepening trouble around the world. It is viewed as a paper tiger by most of its friends and adversaries alike.

Unusual Candor

Although the president appeared startled by this unaccustomed candor, it would be naive to suppose the encounter changed Carter's world view. But it surely dented illusions that techniques used to ratify the Panama Canal treaties would work for the new strategic arms control treaty. The breakfast exchange carried clear warning that the new pact cannot be sold with generalties and that the moderate Republicans cannot be taken for granted.

In his warm-up to the new Republicans, Carter was long on rhetoric, short on specifics. He declared the United States is most highly regarded within the family of nations. "You would think we had never had it so good," said one senator later. The only menace to this utopia depicted by the president was possible Senate rejection of the SALT-2 treaty, an agreement he said is urgently desired by our allies and the U.S. Military.

In the ensuing question period, Armstrong refuted the president's rose-colored vision. The Colorado senator contended that the United States had declined so badly that it would lose a war at sea today and that NATO forces are badly outnumbered by the Warsaw Pact.

That was not a *surprising statement* by Armstrong, considering his record in the House as a hard-nosed conservative. Less expected was an equally tough riposte from Cohen, considered a liberal in the House and a pariah in the Republican cloakroom for being a leader of impeachment proceedings against Richard Nixon.

Vice President Mondale has urged the freshmen Republicans that morning to broaden themselves by world travel. He had done just that, said Cohen, with visits to five Asian countries since the election. He found they regarded the United States as "a crippled giant," paralyzed into inaction and declining militarily.

The Maine senator next pointed to Carter's claim in his State of the Union address that one Poseidon submarine "carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union." While ballyhooed by administration officials as proof of Carter's tough-mindedness, his bellicose talk was in fact a replay of the old MAD (mutual assured destruction) theory favored by the arms-control lobby.

Accordingly, Cohen challenged Carter about what he would do if a Soviet attack destroyed U.S. ground missiles. Would he push the button sending submarine-launched missiles against Moscow and Leningrad, knowing that would doom New York and Chicago? Although this question is frequently asked by SALT critics, the president seemed agitated — as though hearing it for the first time.

Carter responded that SALT-2 would reduce the possiblity of this horrible dilemma being imposed on an American president by limiting Soviet missiles. No, Cohen corrected him. If would limit only deployment of missiles — not their production. The president accepted the correction, but he did not retreat from his point.

This was the Billy Cohen automatically listed in the White House headcount as "leaning" pro-SALT after his election. Surprising such colleagues as Bill Armstrong by asking and getting a seat on the Armed Services Committee, he has started to educate himself on SALT. His vote cannot be won by generalized appeals to save Carter's and the nation's prestige.

Carter's fervent efforts for acceptance on blind faith that the emperor really does have his clothes on will never persuade enough senators to approve SALT. None of the nine Republican freshmen is quite so blind. What worries them is that the president may not open his own eyes.

William Pfaff From Paris:

Malraux had asked him in 1969 why writers should want to belong to the academy. Green replied that it was beyond him. "No doubt you'd have to be French to understand."

PARIS — The most celebrated American in Paris is one few Americans today know. He is Julien Green, novelist, playwright, above all diarist, member of the French Academy (the only foreigner ever elected), graduate of the University of Virginia, former private in the U.S. Army, polyglot man of letters, chronicler of 50 years of Paris literary life and history, and of the impingement of an American sensibility upon France.

He is an old man now, 79, but his books continue to appear. The latest volume of his journal, covering 1972-1976, now has been followed by a selection from all journals, *from 1928 forward, with illus*trations which Green has chosen himself (*Dans la guerde du temps*, Plon). He is evidence not only of a peculiar tie between the United States and France but also of the closeness of our own history upon us.

Western Front

His situation in France is the direct result of the American Civil War. His parents were exiles from the defeated Confederacy. Their links were with Georgia and Virginia. Green is kin to the Beauregard who fired the first cannon shot at Fort Sumpter in April, 1861. The Stars and Bars hung always on the wall of his mother's bedroom, "not as a provocation but as a presence of the lost homeland."

He was born in Paris and went to school here. When he was 17 he joined the American Field Service to drive ambulances in Italy and on the western front. In 1920 he went to Charlottesville ("Mr. Jefferson's university") where he studied English literature and wrote, in English, his first published story. Although several of his novels and plays are set in the American South, he was to write only one book in English, "Memories of Happy Days," when he was in the United States during the Second World War.

A number of his novels have been translated and one, "The Closed Garden" ("Adrienne Mesurat" in French) was a Book of the Month in 1930. He also shared the English Bookman prize that year with Virginia Woolf. But the current American "Books in Print" lists only three of his works in English, all facsimile editions aimed at the college French Studies market. His kind of intense and even claustrophobic psychological novels are not, perhaps, much in vogue, nor his equally intense preoccupation with guilt, evil, and with God.

Green was born a Protestant, befitting a Southerner, but became a Catholic when he was 16. Thirteen years later, in 1929, he gave up the practice of religion, to be reconciled with the church again a decade or so later. The religious drama was intimately linked to a sexual drama, and he was once bitterly to say, "I hate the sexual instinct." The problem was simply *that he* was both puritan and homosexual. In 1931 he asked a priest friend what the devil was like. The priest replied, "he's a handsome boy" (*"c'est un beau garcon"*).

Green's journals seem certain to last as an absorbing and sensitive record of a half-century or more of Paris life but also because of their expression of a personality. He is one of the great diarists, knowing everyone, meticulously observant, psychologically complex, candid. As a political record, on the other hand, they are negligible.

16th Arrondissement

In this respect what they actually document is that one must unfailingly disbelieve anything authoritatively reported over a Paris dinner table. An example from February, 1934: Green recounts (disbelievingly, it should be said) that a well-informed friend says that "the government plans to encourage a revolutionary uprising, and then, the moment it comes, will quit Paris for Bordeaux. Paris will be handed over to the Communists and the parties of the right who will make it a battlefield. It will be civil war, with airplanes playing a major role. The Communists probably will win but then will in turn be crushed by the government. But only seemingly crushed — since the government returning from Bordeaux to save France will actually carry out a hardly different extreme-leftist program." *There is the authentic* voice of the 16th arrondissement.

He always kept his American passport. They had to make him an honorary citizen of France to elect *him to the academy in 1971.* (Malraux had asked him in 1969 why writers should want to belong to the academy. Green replied that it was beyond him. "No doubt you'd have to be French to understand."). But of course his links with the America of the present-day are tenuous. He derives from a Protestant puritanism which now is largely secularized in the United States (its force undiminished, but directed outside religion) and a Southern gentility which inevitably has faded. Its regionalism has faltered in the United States under the influence of television, mobility and prosperity.

For contemporary Americans Green must be a somewhat troubling figure, not immediately recognizable yet reminding us of a certain America we are just able to remember and had thought lost, but which we discover survives in exile. He is in a direct line of literary descent from Hawthorne (despite his Southern origin). That line has died out at home. Possibly this is the reason for his importance to the French.

Even though he is outwardly and unmistakably a French writer, there still is something foreign, exotic, about him. He was a part in the old love affair of the French for the United States, which, after all, has gone on for 200 years. There is a permanent fascination for pessimistic France in our puritanism allied with optimism. The French claim to possess *mesure* — balance, an ultimate good sense. There is something *demesure*, extravagant, about Americans — and in the intensity of this transplanted Southerner who has read the Bible daily *since his infancy.* He once, characteristically, wrote in the introduction to one of his books, "no doubt there is evil in this book, but it could not exist without evil."

Letters

'Happy Ending?'

After Germany, French and Belgian TV are now beginning to show "Holocaust."

As a Resistance fighter and a former prisoner in Auschwitz (No. 179863) I would like to emphasize that Holocaust, perhaps useful in reminding the Germans, old and young, remains fiction with obvious weaknesses.

Plain documentaries, like "Nuit et Brouillard" (Alain Resnais) or "Au Nom du Fuhrer" (Belgian author Lydia Chagoll) among others are more relevant, in my opinion.

One should remember that "Holocaust" was released in the United States on the eve of the 30th Anniversary of the State of Israel, and keeps silence about the genocide of slavs and gypsies. Its "happy ending" shows the education and drilling of Auschwitz orphans, for the purpose of founding a new settlers' state to the detriment of the Palestinian people.

RENE RAINDORF.

Brussels.

'Fraud' Challenged

In the space available I am required to be assertive, so here goes: "Columnist Buckley Faces Fraud Charges/Agrees to Return Stock, Cash to Shareholders. . . William Buckley Jr. . . . and 10 other defendants were accused yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission of defrauding the shareholders of a publicly owned corporation controlled by Mr. Buckley" (IHT, Feb. 9).

1) I do not "face fraud charges" or any other charges. 2) There is no cash involved. 3) The stock in question is not "returned" it is personally owned stock in settlement of a civil suit in which there was technical exposure. 4) The Starr Broadcasting Group was not "controlled" by me during the period of the transaction. The partnership of which I was a member offered to Starr a deal which the disinterested directors pondered over a period of nine months at four separate meetings at none of which I was present. During the interval I had no professional or social contact with any of them. 5) The writer of the story should attempt to distinguish between "fraud" as it is generally understood, and fraud as it is frequently used by the SEC in civil complaints. No more is charged of me, in invoking rule 10 (B) 5, than is charged against my co-defendant, the distinguished black president of a Catholic college in New Orleans who was also a director of Starr, but did not attend the meetings in question. The charge is leveled because the company issued a proxy statement in 1975 which was misleading in respect of the transaction referred to. Did I read that document? No. Who was it prepared by? Company counsel. What happened when it was revealed to me by special counsel that it was misleading? I convened the board, and asked the directors whether they wished under the circumstances to reaffirm the transaction, *inadequately described by the* proxy. They voted yes unanimously. Under my direction, as chairman of the board, the revised documents were filed with the SEC, which is how they learned about the irregularity in the first place. To imply under the circumstances that I committed "fraud" is, in the language of the SEC, something less than the full disclosure your writer should have felt he owed to his readers.

Thank you for your courtesy.

W. F. BUCKLEY Jr.

London.

Following is the reply to Mr. Buckley's letter by the writer of The Washington Post story:

Distortions Seen

Mr. Buckley's letter contains serious distortions of the SEC complaint against him, as reported in The Washington Post and The International Herald Tribune. Taking Mr. Buckley's numbered points in order:

1. Mr. Buckley was charged under two civil anti-fraud statutes of the U.S. securities laws. In the complaint, the SEC told the U.S. District Court in Washington that Mr. Buckley and other defendants "unless restrained, enjoined and commanded as hereinafter prayed for, are about to engage in acts, practices and a course of business which constitutes violations" of those anti-fraud sections of the securities laws. The court replied by enjoining Mr. Buckley from "employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud." He was also enjoined from "obtaining money or property by means of untrue statement. . ."

2. Included in the SEC documents was a letter from Mr. Buckley to Barton S. Sacher, the SEC attorney who brought the case, dated Feb. 2, 1979. Mr. Buckley, in the letter, describes how he paid some $139,000 to various people as part of the settlement negotiated by his attorney. Within 90 days of the settlement, moreover, Mr. Buckley must "disgorge" about $1.2 million more. This amount will probably be in stock, but some of it also could be in cash.

3. Page 5 of the settlement says: "Buckley, having represented that he returned 9,407 shares of common stock to the Starr Broadcasting Group on or about Jan. 29, 1976, shall return 29,000 shares of common stock. . . which he holds but which were never paid for by Michael and Peter Starr." The next paragraph of the settlement says that Mr. Buckley must give up 39,000 shares of his Starr Broadcasting stock, which eventually will be converted to cash. The cash will be paid to the stockholders.

4. Mr. Buckley was the largest shareholder (20 percent of the common shares) and served as chairman of the board. Under securities law, he controlled the corporation.

The SEC suit says that in August, 1974, Mr. Buckley outlined the plan to sell SITCO to Starr Broadcasting. He put his plan in writing in October in a "most confidential memorandum," which was quoted in the SEC complaint. So while he was not at the board meetings, as he says, the board had agreed in August at a meeting he attended to go along with his general terms of the bail-out of SITCO. Moreover, the SEC notes that Mr. Buckley was in constant written and telephone communications with Peter Starr, his SITCO partner and President of Starr Broadcasting.

As for Mr. Buckley's "disinterested" directors — the one who chaired the committee that decided on the SITCO takeover, Glenn Burrus, was an officer of a bank and had arranged for it to lend $850,000 to the SITCO partners and to Starr brothers and Ryan. So he could hardly be called "disinterested."

There is most definitely a difference between the SEC charges against Mr. Buckley and those against Norman C. Francis. Most notably, the SEC ordered Mr. Buckley "to account for or disgorge all benefits wrongfully received." It was never alleged that Mr. Francis, "the distinguished black president of a Catholic university," as Mr. Buckley describes him, ever "wrongfully received" anything. Essentially, Mr. Francis, in agreeing to the SITCO deal, was simply acting on the advice of Peter Starr and Mr. Buckley. His troubles came because the law says he should have pressed the company to make a full disclosure of the SITCO deal, particularly because it involved company insiders.

JOHN F. BERRY.

Washington.

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Output Rises 1.6% in U.K. In December

Banks Raise Base Rate One Point to 13.5%

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — U.K. industrial production rose 1.6 percent in December following a 0.6-percent increase in November and was up 4.7 percent from a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The all industries index, seasonally adjusted and based on 1975 equals 100, stood at 111.3 in December compared with a revised 109.6 in November and 108.9 in October and 106.3 in December, 1977.

The manufacturing index rose 1.1 percent in December compared with November's 0.4-percent increase and was up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, matching November's gain on the year.

Meanwhile, in a move that had been expected for some time, Britain's major clearing banks raised their base lending rates one percentage point to 13.5 percent, effective tomorrow. However, the increase was smaller than expected, indicating the banks may feel that interest rates have peaked.

The rise was first announced by Barclays soon after the markets opened and followed in rapid order by National Westminster, Lloyds and Midland. The base rate is what the banks use to calculate their lending charges. For instance, the prime rate is generally one-point above the base rate.

In response to higher market rates, the Bank of England last week had raised its minimum-lending rate to 14 from 12.5 percent, a move that at that time was seen to be insufficient to reflect the rising cost of money. But Barclays today said that the market rates appeared to have settled and even eased only a bit following the MLR rise. The bank's senior general manager Roy Vine said: "We have decided to increase base rates by only 1 percent in the hope that rates generally have peaked."

On the London Stock Exchange, this thinking buoyed market sentiment and prices of shares as well as Treasury bonds were marked up.

However, National Westminster said its decision to hold the rate increase to one-point "was influenced by the financial problems many of our industrial customers are having to bear as a result of the extreme weather conditions and industrial disputes."

Economic News Analysis

Iran Oil Shortfall and the U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Despite the apparent victory by backers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the political turmoil in Iran may be far from over, raising the threat of continuing world oil shortages and damage to the U.S. economy.

[In Detroit, Exxon chairman Clifton Garvin Jr. said today the company will probably continue its first-quarter, 10-percent cutback in crude oil deliveries through the second quarter. He said he also did not see any evidence that production in Iran will resume soon, adding that even if a decision is made to return to near-normal production, it will take four to five months for Iran to attain it.]

For one thing, U.S. experts do not necessarily regard the Ayatollah's victory as final and expect it to be challenged by rival factions among his supporters. The most dangerous of these could be Iran's Communist Party, the Tudeh, which is particularly strong in the oil fields and has already resisted some Khomeini policies, such as raising oil production to cover domestic needs.

Moreover, a resumption of significant oil production will take major political and technical efforts that may be impossible soon. Even the most optimistic U.S. analysts expect several more months without any Iranian oil, followed by a gradual resumption of exports at up to half the former rate. Others fear that little or no oil may be flowing from Iran before the first quarter of 1980. U.S. fuel shortages, and some mandatory energy-conservation measures, are considered likely in either case.

The severity of the damage to Western economies could depend on the continued willingness of Saudi Arabia and some other producers to keep pumping the extra volumes of oil that have partly offset the losses from Iran. But U.S. officials are not sure how much longer the Saudis will be willing to produce the additional oil, even at a premium price. Some analysts believe a recent change in Saudi production schedules means a cutback is in the offing.

Officials here also are concerned that the upheaval in Iran could bring new downward pressure on the dollar, even though Japan and West Germany are more dependent on Iranian oil than is the United States. Undoubtedly, Mr. Carter's optimistic assessment at his news conference yesterday was designed to avoid unduly alarming the foreign-exchange markets, as well as U.S. consumers.

In Iran itself, future calm or turmoil may depend upon the political skills of Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister installed by Ayatollah Khomeini. U.S. officials are pleased with the choice of Mr. Bazargan. Though he is a Moslem traditionalist and highly nationalistic, the view him as a pragmatist willing to be flexible.

But some U.S. analysts fear Mr. Bazargan could be "eaten up" by competing demands from diverse elements among the revolution's supporters, ranging from devout Moslem religionists on the right to the Communist Party on the left. To revive Iran's crippled economy, he will probably have to seek Western money and technical aid for possibly damaged oil-production equipment — over the opposition of factions that are virulently anti-Western.

These difficulties, U.S. analysts reason, will make Mr. Bazargan move slowly and cautiously in establishing the new Islamic republic, building relations with Washington and resuming oil production. In any case, Energy Department planners are assuming that the Ayatollah and Mr. Bazargan will favor only a limited return to production and that Iran eventually will export no more than 2.5 MBD, or half the old rate.

Despite Mr. Carter's reassurances yesterday that the country is "in no immediate danger" from this loss, federal energy planners are assuming that, unless Iranian production resumes quickly, shortages of gasoline will show up this summer, and some mandatory fuel controls will be needed.

Growth Policy Jeopardized

Even if Mr. Bazargan could somehow consolidate political control quickly and promote an early restoring of oil production, there is a danger that the Saudis and other oil producers might reduce their production, thus leaving the West with much the same net loss of fuel that currently prevails. The U.S. situation could grow much worse, moreover, if allies in Europe and Japan, who are hit much harder, invoke special international oil-sharing agreements.

Although there is no "sense of panic" in Washington about the effects of the Iranian crisis on the U.S. economy, one official says, there is a recognition that a continuation of the oil cutoff lasting more than a few months could jeopardize the administration's forecast of declining inflation and slower economic growth without a recession. The slow-growth strategy assumed that the economy would not be hit by any major "shocks" this year, yet that is exactly what the still-incomplete Islamic revolution in Iran could supply.

The big question is whether a slowdown in consumer spending — brought on by oil-price-induced inflation and shortages — would be so severe as to throw the economy into recession. In the opinion of one senior government forecaster, odds are even that the Iran crisis could "trigger a recession," but another respected economist argues that the U.S. economy is "going like gangbusters" and is quite capable of taking the oil shock without slipping into recession.

Ford Family Clashes Over Co. Board Seat

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Benson Ford Jr. seems finally to have won some attention from his powerful uncles in his campaign for a seat on the board of Ford Motor Co.

It has been learned that Henry Ford 2d, board chairman of the No. 2 U.S. automaker, and his brother William Clay Ford, a top official in the company, have asked for a meeting with their nephew.

Last month, Benson Jr., 29, asked to be named to the board to succeed his father, who was a company director and a vice president when he died last July. He has also filed a legal action to allow him to contest his father's will, based on concern that it does not clearly provide for him to receive control of his father's Ford Motor shares.

The late Benson Sr. owned 1,830,639 shares, the second largest block of family-held class-B shares, which together control about 40 percent of the Ford voting stock. His holdings were second only to those of William Clay Ford.

The request for a meeting came on the heels of disclosures last week that Benson Jr. met with New York attorney Roy Cohn and discussed the possibility of Benson Jr.'s support of dissident Ford shareholders in the much-publicized legal fight against Henry Ford, claiming a wide range of improprieties, including the misuse of Ford Motor assets.

The news that Benson Jr. may cooperate with Mr. Cohn could signal a rift in one of the country's leading industrial families. The publicity that the legal fight could receive from Benson Jr.'s support is something Henry Ford may want to head off.

A date for the meeting between the family members has not been scheduled, a source said, nor is it clear what will be discussed, but he noted that Benson Jr. intends to seek an agreement from his uncles, or as a result of contesting his father's will, that assures him an influential role in the affairs of the company.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

AMF

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	334.10	302.60
Profits........	8.27	6.61
Per share.....	0.42	0.33
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,320.	1,220.
Profits........	44.94	39.36
Per share.....	2.26	1.99

Anheuser-Busch

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	660.60	524.80
Profits........	18.89	16.68
Per Share.....	0.42	0.37
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	2,700.	2,230.
Profits........	111.04	91.94
Per Share.....	2.46	2.04

Cummins Engine

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	421.2	322.7
Profits........	16.76	12.69
Per Share.....	1.93	1.45
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,520	1,260
Profits........	65.40	67.02
Per Share.....	7.43	7.99

Goodyear Tire & Rubber

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	2,030.	1,690.
Profits........	71.60	42.40
Per Share.....	0.98	0.59
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	7,480.	6,620.
Profits........	226.10	205.80
Per Share.....	3.12	2.85

McGraw-Edison

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	291.0	257.8
Profits........	15.47	13.36
Per Share.....	0.94	0.81
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,150	1,040
Profits........	66.42	57.29
Per Share.....	4.04	3.50

Occidental Petroleum

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	1,763.	1,513.
Profits........	23.30	61.30
Per Share.....	0.20	0.78
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	6,252.	6,017.
Profits........	6.70	153.80
Per Share.....	-	1.93

Textron

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	907.40	716.30
Profits........	45.31	39.35
Per Share.....	1.20	1.05
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	3,230.	2,800.
Profits........	168.07	136.86
Per Share.....	4.47	3.65

Prices Rise Broadly on Wall Street

Oil and Gas Shares Gain in Active Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices scored their best gains today in two weeks in moderate trading as uncertainty over control of Iran ended.

A drop in the price of gold aided sentiment, as did an early advance by the dollar. But both the stock market and the dollar eased after Energy Secretary James Schlesinger reiterated that shortages caused by the Iranian oil cutoff could be worse by June than during the 1973/74 oil embargo if production is not resumed.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 5.37 to 830.21 with advancing issues outnumbering declines 1,044 to 424. Volume rose to 28.52 million shares from 20.61 million yesterday.

Companies that could benefit from higher fuel prices and increased energy exploration continued to gain. Pittston topped the active list, tacking on ⅛ to 21⅛. A block of 254,100 shares traded at 21⅛. Texaco picked up ¼ to 24½ and Atlantic Richfield ⅛ to 60¼, both in active trading. Exxon gained ⅜ to 50⅞. Superior Oil five to 333 and Halliburton 1⅞ to 62½.

Litton added ½ to 20⅜. The U.S. Navy may buy two Litton destroyers which Iran indicated recently it would not buy.

Tymshare jumped 2⅜ to 38. It said a large company in the last two weeks expressed interest in acquiring it.

Unitrode added 1½ to 21 and more than doubling its quarterly dividend and saying it expects to report a nearly 50-percent rise in fiscal fourth quarter profits.

International Paper increased the quarterly dividend and gained ¾ to 41¼.

Golds were weak. Rosario resources lost 1⅜ to 19⅞.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the index up 1.11 to 161.82.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat was off 2¼ cents to 1; corn off 1 to ½; oats off 1¾ to 2½; and soybeans off 12¾ to 1. A mild short-covering rally late in the session pared earlier losses in soybeans and the grains.

Mead's Allegations Trigger Investigation of Oxy

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT) — The five-month battle successfully waged by Mead to fend off an attempted acquisition by Occidental Petroleum has brought to light information that has touched off federal and state investigations of the business practices of Occidental and its chief executive officer, Armand Hammer. The investigations have exposed the company to millions of dollars in potential liability that could result from environmental fines and shareholder lawsuits.

Occidental, stung by the revelations about its business practices and what Mr. Hammer called the "ferocity" of the counterattack by Mead, an Ohio-based forest-products company, abandoned its $980-million bid last December.

According to individuals close to the takeover struggle, the bid was dropped after investigators began to look into 80-year-old Mr. Hammer's art business. One of the allegations that surfaced — an allegation that has been flatly denied by Mr. Hammer — is that he made an improper payment of $100,000 to Yekaterina Furtseva, then the Soviet Union's Minister of Culture, to facilitate an art exchange in connection with his private art business.

Major Revelations

Although government investigators have dismissed many of the allegations raised by Mead, some of the charges are under active investigation.

Most of the information generated in the case is still under seal in federal court or under wraps at the SEC. However, a review of public and private company reports and interviews with corporate lawyers, present and past Occidental directors and executives and state and federal government officials, indicate:

- Serious questions about the independence of Occidental's board of directors have been raised by the admission under oath by at least four former directors that they had signed undated letters of resignation at Mr. Hammer's request. Occidental lawyers have now acknowledged that 8 to 10 former directors signed such letters, including one former non-management director, a fact that has not been disclosed to the company's shareholders in official filings.
- A business associate of Mr. Hammer's has alleged to the SEC that Mr. Hammer once made an improper payment to a Soviet official. Mr. Hammer denies any such payment was made. The associate has also told the SEC that Hammer once said he had the entire Occidental board of directors in his pocket.
- The SEC is investigating allegations that Occidental engaged in accounting practices that minimize losses and exaggerate profits, that it did not disclose to shareholders the true risks associated with various business ventures as required by securities laws and that it belatedly acknowledged losses cutting into the company's narrow profit margin.
- Occidental's special report on illegal and questionable overseas payments, published last April as part of a court-ordered settlement with the SEC, may not have been complete, according to material subsequently supplied to the SEC. An Occidental employee discharged by the company asserts in a private lawsuit that Occidental made improper payments in Venezuela, Trinidad, Peru and other countries not mentioned in the report and says that Mr. Hammer and other high Occidental executives used the document "to shift the blame or responsibilities for payments to employees."
- Occidental's Permian Corp. has disclosed that it is being audited by the Energy Department for overcharges on crude oil transactions. The department has also referred the company to the Justice Department for possible criminal investigation for its role in an alleged operpricing scheme.
- Occidental's largest potential liability involves the possible penalties and cleanup costs associated with chemical dumping and other environmental difficulties encountered by some of its subsidiaries. Hooker Chemical faces claims totaling nearly $2 billion as a result of chemical dumping in New York state. Although Occidental acquired the company in 1968, many years after the dumping had stopped, one government official said the key question is when Occidental realized what Hooker had done and whether it took the proper precautions. Also, California officials recently received documents from a fertilizer plant operated by an Occidental subsidiary in Lathrop indicating that it has been exceeding its water-discharge permit standards since 1974. No mention of the environmental problems at the Lathrop facilities was made in the company's August prospectus filed with the SEC.

Japan Dollar Loans Down Due to Drop in Margins

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — The volume of dollar-syndicated loans supplied by Japanese banks to overseas borrowers is beginning to decline due to narrowing margins and the Finance Ministry's opposition to all-Japanese syndicates, monetary officials said today.

The current margin on two-year to three-year dollar-denominated certificates of deposits (representing the cost of dollars to Japanese banks) is ⅜ percent — comprising a spread of ¼ percent over London interbank offered rate (Libor) and ⅛ percent brokerage — but margins on dollar syndicated loans are now about ⅜ or ½ percent in some cases, they said. Japanese banks therefore make little profit from their syndicated loans, the officials said.

The Finance Ministry has suggested that the banks seek international participation in their syndicated loans, especially in cases where their terms are liable to give rise to charges of interest rate dumping, they said.

Banking sources said Japanese dollar-syndicated loans during the January-March period will total about $3 billion, on a commitment basis, compared with an estimated peak figure of more than $4 billion in the October-December quarter last year.

Another reason for a decline in the supply of Japanese syndicated loans has been the rising risk in lending to politically unstable countries like Iran, or countries like Mexico and Brazil, to which Japanese banks have already lent large amounts of money, the officials said. They added, however, that a commercial loan being negotiated by Japanese banks with the Bank of China is considered a separate category because it will finance a private trade agreement between Japan and China.

This $2-billion loan to Peking, on which several Japanese banks are working, reportedly will carry two different margins over Libor, banking sources said. The proposal, to be presented to a Bank of China delegation in Tokyo next week, will probably consist of $1 billion at ½ percent over Libor and $1 billion at ⅝ percent over Libor, they said.

The loan, to partly finance a $20-billion, eight-year private trade agreement concluded between Japan and China a year ago, will be for between five and 10 years, they said.

Rise in Lending Seen

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — A "substantial" increase in new international lending appears likely this year, Roger Kubarych, assistant vice president of international research of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said today.

Speaking at a panel sponsored by the Conference Board, Mr. Kubarych said it is unclear if that Euromarket growth "can be accomodated on the same kinds of lending terms that have become common in recent months." Credit demands of numerous countries are "likely to intensify," partly because of oil price increases. "But new supplies of funds may be less forthcoming than in the past year or so," he add-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

U.S. Planning DM-Issue of 'Carter Bonds'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — The Treasury will offer 2.5 billion Deutsche marks in 2½- and 3½-year notes in West Germany Feb. 21, the agency said today.

It said the allocation between the maturities, as well as the interest rates to be paid, will be determined later. This will be the second DM-issue and follows a Swiss-franc issue by the Treasury as part of the Carter administration's Nov. 1 dollar-support program.

The administration also is considering another foreign issue of such bonds for the second quarter, probably in Europe, the Treasury said.

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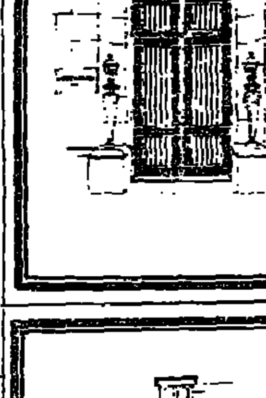
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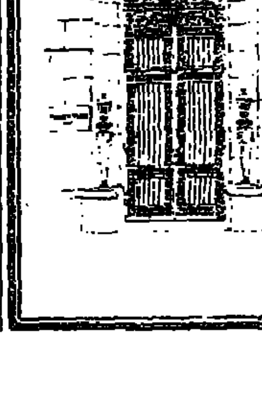
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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 13

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.9	6	194	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.5	7	208	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	14⅞	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	257	18¼	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	10.	49	21	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
48⅛	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.2	8	144	39⅝	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
31⅜	19	ASA	1	4.0		253	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48	4.3	5	98	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.7	13	789	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
23¼	12⅝	AcmeC	1.20	6.5	6	14	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.0	5	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
13	10⅝	AdaEx	1.26e	11.		36	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e	4.4	6	x13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
45¾	32¼	AetnaLf	2.20	5.5	4	392	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ¼
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1	4.9	4	x27	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	433	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1	5.5	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	156	12⅝	12	12⅜	
9⅞	7⅜	AlaP dpf.87		10.		17	8⅝	8½	8½	
102⅞	87	AlaP pf9.44		10.		z100	92	92	92	+1¼
90	73	AlaP pf8.28		11.		z110	78½	78⅛	78½	— ⅛
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.4	7	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.9	15	71	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
40	17	Albany	1	3.1	9	44	32	31¼	32	+ ⅞
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.9	10	22	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
46¾	24⅝	Alberlsn	.96	2.4	9	94	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
37⅞	21⅜	AlconA	2	5.5	5	289	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
31⅞	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a	4.9	5	17	23⅜	23¼	23½	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	5.9	7	188	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
26	13⅝	AllgCp	1	4.7	8	1	21½	21½	21½	
15	4⅜	AllegAir			3	232	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	9.0		9	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	AllgLd	1.28	7.8	8	17	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
38⅝	30	AllgL pf	3	8.8		42	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
19⅛	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	8	154	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.4	7	168	18⅞	18	18½	+ ⅜
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.9	12	5	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
44⅝	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.9	7	827	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ¼
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.7	8	14	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	4.6		2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.50	7.1	5	507	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅝	AllisCh	1.70	5.5	5	94	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.8	8	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.5	5	x6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
54¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	6	398	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
21	13⅞	AmlSug	1	6.2	148	6	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
53¼	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	312	50¼	49½	49⅝	+ ¼
50	38	Amax pf	3	6.3		5	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
20⅛	12¾	Amcord	1.10	6.1	6	103	18⅛	17¾	18	+1
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20	5.6	6	225	21⅞	20	21½	+1⅝
41¾	31	Amrc pf2.60		7.5		12	34½	33¼	34½	+1½
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.7	8	366	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
73	52⅞	AHes pf3.50		5.8		16	60⅝	59⅞	60	+ ½
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.5	3	423	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				86	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	19⅛	AAir pf 2.18		11.		506	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
20½	12¼	ABaker	1.28b	8.2	6	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
53	43⅝	ABrnds	4	8.1	6	122	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70		7.2		2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	654	36¾	36⅛	36¼	+ ¾
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.8	6	91	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
22⅝	19⅝	ACan pf1.75		8.1		17	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				15	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.30	2.9	10	97	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ½
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.4	8	283	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl			288	28	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	15	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
11¾	6½	ADualVt				17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	AElPw	2.18	9.9	10	928	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	727	30½	29⅝	29⅞	
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.2	6	145	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.2		19	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		16	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.8	4	55	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	AGln pf1.80		5.4		59	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
29½	23	AGln pf .90		3.4		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
13	9¼	AHeritLf	.48	4.6	8	4	10½	10½	10½	
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.2	6	79	16½	15⅞	16¼	— ¼
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.1	12	925	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ¼
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.7	11	473	25½	25	25½	+ ¾
13⅛	6¾	AmInvst	.30	3.1	18	44	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.8	11	244	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ¾
7⅛	4	AmMotrs			4	208	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
47	36	ANatR	3	7.9	6	132	37⅞	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.3	26	96	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
53⅛	33⅝	AStand	2.60	6.1	6	61	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	6	ASterll	.32	4.7	9	65	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
40⅛	28¼	AmStrs	2.24	5.6	6	316	40	39½	39⅞	
64⅝	58⅛	ATT	4.60	7.2	8	1862	64⅛	63½	64	+ ½
67¼	61½	ATT pf	4	6.0		21	67	66⅝	67	+ ⅜
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64		7.9		10	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	
50⅝	44⅞	ATT pf 3.74		7.9		6	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ¼
13¼	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.3	5	70	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
19	14⅛	AWat pf1.43		8.8		z100	16¼	16¼	16¼	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.9	5	13	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.4	5	19	11⅝	11½	11¾	+ ¼
37⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.7	9	30	32	31½	31½	— ¾
20⅛	15½	Amfac	1.20	6.4	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26¼	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	11	202	u26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
40	24	AMPInc	.76	2.4	12	410	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.3	7	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	Ampex			11	85	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅜	AmrepCp			16	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.9	12	53	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
45	27¼	Amsted	1.72	4.6	7	x48	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	52	28½	28	28	— ¼
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.8	7	49	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.1	6	117	6	5⅞	5⅞	
13¼	7	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	41	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.2	12	202	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ¾
80	68½	ApPw pf7.40		11.		z10	70	70	70	+1½
22½	8¾	ApldDig			9	108	10⅞	10⅜	10¼	+ ⅜
11	3⅝	ApplMg			9	74	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
26⅜	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.2	6	56	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
27½	25	Arcata pf2.16		8.3		9	26½	26	26	— ¼
19½	12⅞	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	50	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			5	21	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	ArizPS	1.88	9.2	7	220	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.3	5	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.4	8	59	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				133	2	1⅞	2	
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.7	5	234	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	14¼	ArmstCk	1	6.1	7	46	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.1	4	79	23⅝	22	23⅝	+1⅝
25⅞	15⅝	AroCorp	1	4.9	7	4	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅜
23⅞	12	Arvin	1	6.8	5	99	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	13⅛	Asarco	.40	2.1		1055	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
39	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.1	7	1099	u39⅜	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
25¼	15⅞	AsdDG	1.50	9.4	7	55	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20	5.7	5	58	21	20½	21	+ ½
23⅞	17⅛	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	9	74	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
60¼	43⅝	AtlRich	2.80	4.6	9	2169	u61⅛	60⅛	60¼	+ ⅛
203	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.5		4	u206	204⅝	204¼	+1⅛
71⅜	51⅜	AtlRc pf2.80		3.9		23	u73	72	72	+ ⅛
14¾	9½	AtlasCp				180	12½	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	266	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
35	17⅝	AvcoCp	1	4.9	2	245	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
87½	49	Avco pf4.20		7.6		24	56	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.2	9	192	16½	16	16⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	13¼	Avnet	.70	4.1	6	176	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
63	44¼	Avon	2.60	5.3	13	501	50⅛	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				116	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	172	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.3	12	200	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+1
24⅛	14	BaldwU	1	4.6	6	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
36⅞	25⅛	BldU pf 2.06		6.3		5	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.3	6	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
71¾	15⅝	BallyMf	.10	.2	23	925	58⅝	57	57¼	— ¼
27⅛	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.0	8	96	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	
26¼	17½	BanCal	1.72	3.8	5	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.7	8	7	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
31⅜	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.9	4	119	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+ ½
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	87	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅝	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.5	7	616	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.9	5	35	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ½
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.3		4	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
21⅛	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	11	74	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	5.8	11	30	27½	27⅜	27½	+1
18⅝	10⅛	BardCR	.32	2.3	12	363	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅞
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.3	7	44	23½	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅞
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	.44	2.9	10	66	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅜
65⅝	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.3	60	33	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	+ ¾
54⅛	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	111	39½	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅝
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40	1.1	14	836	37⅝	37½	37½	
5⅝	2½	BayColP			8	104	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅝	BayStG	1.96	10.	7	16	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	BaykCtg	.48	5.1	6	16	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅜	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	14	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.8	9	648	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
58½	47⅜	BeatF pf3.38		7.1		170	48	47⅜	47⅜	
25⅞	21¼	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	187	24	23⅜	23⅜	
41	30⅛	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	131	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.6	8	179	26	25¼	25⅜	
6	2⅝	Beker				319	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
27½	24⅛	BelcoP	.80	2.8	6	201	u29½	28½	28⅝	+1⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.6	5	6	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	BeldnH	.36b	4.6	8	68	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ½
23⅝	14⅞	BellHow	.96	6.4	7	124	15	d14⅝	15	
9⅛	4⅝	Bellind	.12a	1.8	5	27	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.6	7	5	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.4	6	17	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
43⅛	33¼	Bendix	2.56	6.7	6	165	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
26⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80	7.8	6	25	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ¼
51⅞	43	Benef pf4.30		9.9		1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	BenetB			9	55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	BerkeyP			7	72	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	780	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
27⅞	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.2	4	459	22⅞	22½	22½	
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	12	244	35¼	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅞
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80	4.9	8	17	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	4.9	5	42	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
21¼	14½	BlackDr	.68	3.6	11	750	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28	4.9	6	33	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.4	7	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.8	10	17	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.7	6	626	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.2	7	142	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr			5	58	5⅝	5½	5½	
79⅞	28⅝	Boeing	1.50	2.1	9	2446	71⅜	70½	70⅝	+ ⅝
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	6	179	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	143	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¼	BorgW	2	7.3	4	348	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans	.05e	.6	5	36	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	37	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ¼
95½	82	BosE pf8.88		11.		z110	84½	84	84½	+1¼
12⅛	10⅝	BosE pr1.17		11.		19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅛	13⅛	BosE pr1.46		11.		6	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Braniff	.36	3.1	5	676	12¼	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.2	7	52	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	24½	BrigSt	1.08	4.1	9	116	26½	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.5	11	723	35	34⅝	35	+ ¾
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	4.9		228	40½	39½	40½	+ ½
19¼	13⅝	BritPat	.43e	2.2	9	429	u19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
18¼	15⅝	BrkwGl	1.08	5.9	8	54	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ½
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.6	6	18	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
26⅝	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47		9.5		2	26	26	26	+ ¼
23¾	9⅛	BwnShp	.80	4.1	6	16	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
30	21⅞	BwnGp	1.80	6.8	6	11	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
16	9⅞	BwnFer	.60	4.3	10	150	14	13½	14	+ ½
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	4.9	6	512	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	BrushW	1.40	5.3	6	25	26½	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	BucyEr	.88	4.7	7	1555	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ¾
6⅜	5⅛	BudgC pf.60		10.		2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
36⅝	22	BuffFo	1.60a	5.9	6	1	27¼	27¼	27⅜	
10¾	5⅝	Bulova				112	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15	10	Bundy	.88	8.0	5	7	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.3	7	250	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
25½	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.3		3	24	24	24	+ ½
22⅝	16⅝	BurlInd	1.40	7.7	7	1249	18½	18	18⅛	+ ¼
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.6	5	139	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅝
7¾	6⅞	BrlNo pf .55		7.7		17	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		7.2		25	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ¾
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.88	4.1	9	34	21¾	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
13¼	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	4.8		1555	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ¼
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	821	67⅝	66½	66⅝	— ⅜
28½	14	Butlerin	.80	3.8	7	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
16½	6⅞	Buttes				156	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.7	8	148	55	54⅛	55	+ ⅜
45	30	CBS pf	1	2.7		7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅜	CCI			4	106	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
14¼	9¼	CI Rty	.10e	.7		55	u14⅞	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.5	8	59	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
15½	7	CLC	.24	2.0	15	45	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
13¾	7⅝	CNA Fn			4	162	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.5		23	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.5		8	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
55	44⅛	CPC	2.70	5.3	8	121	51½	50¼	51	+ ⅞
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	9.9	8	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	CTS	.70	3.6	8	147	20	19¼	19½	— ¼
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.40	4.0	7	49	35½	34½	35⅛	+1
13⅝	5⅛	Cadence			5	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
36⅝	14	Caesars			31	278	35¼	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
17¼	13	Calihn	.40b	2.6	13	75	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ½
4⅝	2⅛	CamerB			6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
40½	25⅛	CmpRL	.80a	2.4	18	63	33⅝	33	33	— ¾
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	49	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22½	CampT	1.08	4.6	7	86	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
22½	14¾	CdPac	1.10e	5.1	6	412	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ¼
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.0	28	23	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
47⅞	37	CapCits	.20	.5	11	82	40⅞	40¼	40½	— ⅛
26½	17⅞	CapHold	.92	4.6	8	181	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¾
4⅝	2⅞	CarlingO	.02e	.5	10	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
31¾	19¼	Carlisle	1.60	5.3	6	87	30½	29⅞	30	— ½
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.5	4	44	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
23⅞	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	9.0	7	127	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
37	21¼	CarTec	1.60	6.0	7	x40	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	15	CarrCp	1	3.8	6	452	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
40	35	Carr pf 2.25		5.9		z30	38	38	38	+ ⅜
50⅝	27⅝	Carr pf 1.86		3.8		9	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	CarsPlr	1	5.8	5	12	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	CartHaw	1	6.5	6	32	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
36⅝	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		7.5		5	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
10	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.0	9	35	8⅛	8	8	
8⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.50r	6.7	11	5	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	CastlCk	.80b	5.1	8	158	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.5	9	591	60	59⅝	59⅝	
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.7	25	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
47⅝	35⅝	Celanse	3	7.3	6	299	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	
8⅛	3	Cenco			10	131	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27	12⅝	Centex	.20	1.0	9	212	21⅜	20½	20½	— ¾
17⅝	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.0	7	1098	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.8	7	16	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
17⅝	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	9.9	9	25	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
30½	26½	CnlLt pf2.87		10.		z200	27¾	27¾	27¾	
14⅝	12¼	CenIlPS	1.28	9.8	8	61	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
26¾	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.1	8	751	25⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
16⅜	14⅝	CeMPw	1.52	9.7	7	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.6	7	59	13⅝	13½	13½	
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.84	7.1	8	94	26¼	25⅝	25¾	— ⅜
37⅝	17⅜	CentrDat	1	3.1	13	123	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅝
8½	6⅝	CentrTel	.54	7.1	7	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Crt-teed	.80	4.8	5	78	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
22	17¼	CessAir	.80	4.3	8	1434	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
26¼	16¾	Chmpln	1.24	5.8	5	218	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	7.4	7	49	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
8	4	ChartCo	.28	4.1	7	574	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
2	1	ChartCo wt				538	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
35½	27⅜	ChrtNY	2.24	7.2	5	56	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
9⅞	7⅜	ChasFd	.72e	8.1		50	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	27⅞	ChasM	2.40	8.2	5	467	29½	29⅛	29¼	
2	½	ChaseMT				6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14⅛	6½	Chelsea	.50	4.6	52	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.1	5	32	39	38½	39	+ ½
24¼	20¼	ChNY pf1.87		8.9		4	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
51¾	25¼	ChesVa	1.50	4.4	12	23	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
27¼	20¼	ChesePn	1.08	4.8	11	74	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
35½	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.4	8	304	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
59	43⅛	ChiBri	2a	4.2	8	36	48⅛	47	47¾	— ¼
11⅝	4	ChiMlw			19	65	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

VILLARES INDÚSTRIAS DE BASE S.A.
VIBASA

A MEMBER OF THE
VILLARES COMPANIES

U.S. $48,000,000

MEDIUM TERM FINANCING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEEL PLANT IN PINDAMONHANGABA, SÃO PAULO

PARTIALLY GUARANTEED BY
BANCO NACIONAL DO DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO
BNDE

MANAGED BY
CHASE MERCHANT BANKING GROUP

PROVIDED BY
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST COMPANY
CHEMICAL BANK
LIBRA BANK LIMITED
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

AGENT
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

THE MANAGERS WERE ASSISTED IN BRAZIL BY BANCO LAR BRASILEIRO S.A

DECEMBER 20, 1978

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33⅞	6⅝	ChiMlw pf				5	28	27¼	27¼	—1
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.0	8	23	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
7⅞	3⅜	ChkFull			5	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	98	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
25½	20	ChCft pf1.40		5.6		2	25	25	25	+ ⅞
9	4¼	Christn	.40a	6.4	4	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	14⅞	Chroma	1.10	5.7	6	60	19⅞	19¼	19⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.0		217	10⅛	9⅞	10	
5¼	3	Chrys wt				27	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		13.		136	21½	21¼	21⅜	
31	20⅝	ChurCh	.44	1.9	12	106	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.2	5	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	
23⅝	19⅝	CinGE	1.96	9.9	8	93	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
108⅝	94	CinG pf9.30		9.4		z3100	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+2⅛
37¾	18¼	CinMil	1.10	3.6	8	199	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.0	6	1137	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.9	7	161	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅞
1½	1	CitzSouRt				29	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅝	CityInv	1	6.5	4	762	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	11-32	CityInv wt				73	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	21	CityIn pf	2	8.0		58	25⅛	24⅞	25	
40½	30½	ClarkE	2	5.3	6	x608	38⅝	38	38	— ¼
18⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.60	3.1	9	288	u19⅝	18¾	19½	+ ½
31⅞	25⅝	ClvClf	1.20a	4.2	8	6	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
22¼	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	10.	8	120	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	5.7	11	92	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Clorox	.68	6.2	7	241	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.5	6	63	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.1		14	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
16⅛	7¾	Coachm	.60	7.4	4	91	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
20½	12⅞	CstlGs	.30	1.6	7	249	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
23¾	17¼	CstSG pf1.83		9.5		14	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
22	14	CstSG pf1.19		6.6		8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.3	9	231	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
47¼	35⅝	CocaCl	1.74	4.1	14	364	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ½
43¾	20⅜	CldwBk	1.40	3.5	8	5	39½	39⅜	39⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Coleco				23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.0	8	341	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
48	42	ColgP pf3.50		7.9		z50	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
13¼	8¼	CollAik	.72	8.0	5	64	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.28	2.1	7	95	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
38	21⅞	ColPen	1.20	5.5	5	721	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
42⅜	30⅞	ColtInd	2.10	5.8	5	211	36½	35½	36½	+1
29½	25⅜	ColGas	2.44	9.5	7	133	25⅝	25⅜	25¼	+ ¼
27½	13⅞	ColuPct	.40a	2.0	3	298	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ½
27⅜	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	9.9	14	83	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
27⅛	22⅛	CSO pf 2.42		10.		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
35¼	27⅝	CombCm	.20	.7	11	746	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
44⅝	31	CmbEn	2	5.7	8	193	35⅝	34¼	35	+ ⅝
17¾	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.3	13	88	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	24⅜	CmwE	2.60	9.8	8	921	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	8	CmwE wtA				3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	8¼	CmwE wtB				3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	18⅛	CwE pf 1.42		7.4		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
22⅝	18⅞	CwE pf 1.90		9.7		7	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
98⅞	85½	CwE pf 8.38		9.2		1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+1
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf 2.37		9.0		6	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
31¾	26⅝	CwE pf 2.87		10.		4	27⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
100⅝	87	CwE pf 8.40		9.5		20	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	+ ¼
49⅝	32⅞	Comsat	2	4.9	10	69	40⅞	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
22⅝	12⅝	CoPsyc	.50	2.8	10	127	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ½
21¾	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.3	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	14	118	42⅝	42	42	
17	8⅝	CompScl			10	418	12	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅝
28	18½	ConAgr	1.74	6.7	5	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
33⅝	27¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.9	4	19	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	3.7	6	51	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
20⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	10.	15	52	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
18¾	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.6	9	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
25⅞	12¾	Conrac	.80b	5.5	23	20	14½	14¼	14½	
25	21¾	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	252	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
80	71	ConE pf	6	7.7		4	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
53¼	46⅝	ConE pf	5	10.		4	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ¼
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.7	7	155	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
68	55	ConF pf4.50		7.5		5	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.10	4.9	4	39	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
41⅞	33⅝	CnsNG	3	7.8	8	24	38½	38⅛	38¼	
25¼	20⅛	ConsPw	2.24	10.	7	422	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
49½	42¼	CnPw pf4.50		10.		z200	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅜
26⅞	23	CnPw pr2.50		10.		4	24¼	24	24	
24⅞	19½	CnPw pr2.23		10.		9	21½	21¼	21½	
26½	21¾	CnPw pf2.43		10.		2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	ContAir	.30e	3.4	3	1421	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
6¼	3⅝	ContCop				90	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.9	4	130	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	8.3	8	x488	26½	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	23¼	CntGp pr	2	8.6		x31	23¼	23¼	23¼	
32⅞	23½	Contill	1.44	5.6	6	230	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
17	13⅝	ContilP	1.30e	8.1	31	25	16⅛	16	16	
6	2¼	ContilRt				288	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	4.8	8	1835	32	31⅝	31½	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	8.1	8	462	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
44½	22⅞	CtlData	.40	1.2	7	472	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ½
51	43⅞	CnDt pf 4.50		9.5		z10	47¼	47¼	47¼	
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.50	5.4	8	4	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
7¼	2⅞	CookUn	.39t	8.2	6	40	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
60	40⅞	Coopin	1.84	3.8	8	22	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅜
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.8	10	251	21⅞	20¼	21⅛	+1⅛
14¼	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.5	4	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
18¼	13⅛	CopT pf1.25		8.9		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
25	17⅝	Copelnd	.84	4.6	7	x3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15⅝	Copwd	1.28	7.9	8	17	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	Corduro	.44	9.3	12	65	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20	13⅞	Corein	.78	4.1	7	17	19⅝	19	19⅛	
65	44⅝	CornG	1.88	3.5	9	101	54⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ½
32⅛	18½	CorrBlk	1.24	5.3	9	28	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅜	Cousins				26	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.1	18	51	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
59⅝	32	CoxBdct	.72	1.3	11	10	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.9	4	16	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.6	9	45	30⅞	29⅜	30¼	+1⅜
12⅞	6⅝	CreditF	.40	5.5	5	61	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
30¼	24	CrockN	1.80	6.6	5	39	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.2		12	42	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		8.9		9	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
19	12⅝	CrompK	1.04	7.0	6	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28½	19¾	CrouHi	1.25	5.3	9	36	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	23	CrwnCk			7	97	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.7	8	46	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
39⅝	27½	CrumF	2.06	5.7	4	61	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅞	Culbro	1.40	10.	16	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.0	5	40	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.4	8	16	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	Currinc	1.18	9.8	5	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
22¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.5	8	80	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
29	21⅝	CurtW A	2	8.9		1	22½	22½	22½	
20¼	19¼	Cyclp	.88	4.5	3	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
27⅝	14½	Cyprus	.80b	2.9	11	387	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ½
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7⅝	DPF			4	42	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.9	171	95	5¼	5	5⅛	
14⅝	9½	DanRiv	.80	6.3	6	190	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
32⅝	19⅛	DanaCp	1.40	4.9	6	115	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ¼
22⅝	15	Daniel	.26	1.4	10	47	20⅛	19¼	19⅛	— ⅜
49½	34½	Dartind	1.80	4.4	8	370	41⅜	40¼	41	+ ⅜
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.9		19	40½	40	40¼	— ⅛
71⅜	42	DataGen			14	240	62½	61½	62½	+1⅛
49⅝	19	DataTer	.20e	.5	15	147	38⅝	38	38¼	+ ¼
76⅝	36	Datapnt			16	150	73½	71½	73⅛	+2
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.4	4	24	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
84	65½	Dayc pf4.25		6.2		z10	68½	68½	68½	+2½
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.2	3	x47	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL	1.66	10.	9	68	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
81	73	DPL pf 7.37		10.		z500	73	73	73	— ⅜
122½	110	DPL pf12.50		11.		z10	113	113	113	+1
38⅝	22½	Deere	1.50	4.0	9	1188	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
14½	12⅝	DelmP	1.38	9.9	8	89	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
58	36⅛	DeltaAir	1	2.5	6	280	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Deltec	5.50c		27	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15¼	5⅞	Deltona			86	31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	DenMf	1.52	4.2	7	26	u37	34½	36½	+2½
35	21	Dennys	.80	3.7	7	142	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ½
25½	13⅝	Dentsply	.80	5.1	19	25	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
17¾	11	DeSoto	1	8.3	6	100	12¼	12	12	
16¾	13⅛	DetEd	1.52	10.	8	135	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
74	59⅝	DetE pf5.50		8.5		10	65	65	65	
28¼	25	DetE pf2.75		11.		1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
28¼	25	DE pfB 2.75		11.		6	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
24⅝	20	DetE pr2.28		11.		16	21	20½	20⅝	— ¼
23¼	16	Dexter	.80	4.0	9	7	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅜	DiGior	.48	3.8	8	391	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ½
25	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	5.5	7	18	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20	5.7	8	176	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Dialnt pf1.20		6.9		11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅜	19	DiamS	1.48	7.5	6	x691	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27¼	11⅞	Dictaph	.84	3.2	10	34	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
24⅛	12¼	Diebold	.60	2.9	13	x68	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
58½	38½	DigitalEq			15	943	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅜
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.3	9	288	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
26½	20½	Dillngm pf2		8.9		10	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	10	3	29¾	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
47½	31½	Disney	.48	1.2	12	470	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅝
3⅜	1	Divrsfdln			24	42	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
6½	2½	DivrsMtg				102	3⅛	3⅜	3⅞	
20¼	13⅝	DrPeppr	.64	4.5	12	164	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
95	62¾	DomeM	.80a	.9	11	48	85	83½	84½	— ¾
6½	2⅝	DonLJ	.14	4.0	12	23	3⅝	3½	3½	
33¼	22	Donnly	1	3.5	9	50	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¼
26¼	15⅝	DorOliv	.60	3.1	9	24	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.8	5	38	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
51¼	38	Dover	1.40	3.0	9	172	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
30⅞	22	DowCh	1.40	5.2	9	1017	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅝
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.4	12	7	33¼	33	33	
35⅛	25¼	Dravo	1.28	5.1	7	148	25½	d25	25	— ½
47⅝	35	Dresar	1	2.7	7	1209	37¾	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅞
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.3		8	16¼	16	16	
17¾	10	Dreyfs	.75e	5.2	7	12	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
144	97⅝	duPont	5a	3.8	8	327	133⅝	132¼	132⅝	+ ⅜
62½	54½	duPnt pf4.50		8.0		2	56½	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP	1.80	9.4	7	197	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
88	74⅝	Duke pf6.75		8.5		1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
101¾	88½	Duke pf8.70		9.6		z200	92	91	91	+ ¾
97	85	Duke pf8.20		9.4		z200	87	86½	87	+1½
92⅞	80⅛	Duke pf7.80		9.5		z10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
29½	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		9.8		12	28	27½	27½	— ⅝
103	93	Duke pf8.84		9.5		z1000	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	27⅝	DunBr	1.40	4.3	13	x76	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
19½	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	11	145	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
27	20½	Duq pfA2.10		9.9		z20	21¼	21¼	21¼	
24½	19	Duq pf	2	9.5		z100	21	21	21	+ ¾
24	20	Duq pf 2.05		9.0		z20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¾
25½	21	Duq pfG2.10		9.8		z30	21½	21½	21½	
24½	21	Duq pr 2.10		9.9		61	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
26⅝	21	Duq pr 2.31		10.		z200	23⅛	23	23⅛	
29½	25	Duq pr 2.75		10.		z200	27½	27½	27½	
12⅞	6	DutchB	.16	2.2		8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.9	5	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
		— E—E—E —								
33	16⅞	EG&G	.60	2.1	12	100	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
3½	2⅝	EMI	.18e	6.9	18	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35⅝	20	E Sys	1.20	5.2	8	12	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	16	EagleP	.80	3.8	8	191	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
30¼	17⅞	Easco	1.20	6.4	6	22	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	6½	EastAir			3	495	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	22⅞	EsAir pf2.69		11.		11	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
18⅝	13	EastGF	.80	4.3	31	638	u19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	6	14	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
68⅛	41⅛	EsKod	2a	3.3	12	1210	61⅞	60⅝	61⅞	+1
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.2	5	116	36½	35	36½	+1⅜
18⅞	14⅛	Echlin	.44	2.6	12	242	17	16¾	17	
33⅝	23¼	EckrdJk	.80	2.6	11	285	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	21¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	9	69	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60	3.8	4	17	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.6	7	712	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35		11.		11	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	2⅞	ElecAssc			13	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.3	11	57	19½	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
8½	3⅝	ElMeMg			4	34	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	EMM pf				6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
28⅞	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.6	8	73	21⅞	21	21	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Elixir			4	43	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
35⅛	24⅛	Eltra	1.34	4.7	7	32	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
39¼	29⅝	EmrsEl	1.44	4.2	12	431	34⅞	34¼	34⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	16⅜	EmryA	.92	5.0	14	48	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
45	29	Emhart	2.20	6.2	6	51	35⅞	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
15⅜	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	9.8	8	8	14½	14¼	14¼	
6¼	5	EmpD pf.50		9.1		z500	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	EmpGas	.50	3.0	9	55	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
35	20¼	EngMC	1.40	4.0	8	246	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	8½	EnnisB	.60	4.1	5	40	14½	14	14½	+ ½
24½	16⅜	Ensrch	1.36	7.6	7	321	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	Entex	.80	4.9	7	109	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
29¾	16	Envrtec	1	6.0	10	61	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.7	8	26	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.4	6	16	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
36¼	32½	EquiGs	3.04	9.4	5	12	32½	32⅛	32½	— ¼
25¼	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	14	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.1	7	329	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	3.8	6	15	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10¼	EssexCh	.70	5.8	5	49	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
19⅝	8½	Estrlin	.60	4.4	7	69	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.4	5	48	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
25⅞	14½	EvanP	1.20a	6.4	5	104	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	13⅛	Evn pf1.40		10.		6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	6.2	6	230	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	Excls	1.73e	10.		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.1	8	1791	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅜
		— F—F—F —								
28⅞	20½	FMC	1.40	6.1	5	408	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
37½	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		6.7		17	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
13⅝	7⅜	Fabrge	.40	4.2	7	261	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
8¾	5⅛	FairiCtr	.24	3.4	6	5	7	7	7	
7½	3⅝	FacetEnt			35	24	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
41¼	24½	FairCm	.80	2.6	7	100	30⅝	30	30½	+ ⅛
35½	17⅛	Fairlnd	.90	3.2	6	68	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ¼
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	8.4	9	11	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
11½	8⅝	Fairmtpf	1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37½	25¼	FalconS	.80	2.5	17	316	31⅞	31¼	31¼	
19½	9⅝	FrWstFn			3	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	FarahMf				18	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Fedders			77	80	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
41¼	28	FedCo	2	5.2	5	21	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	FedExpr			10	73	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+1⅛
35⅜	22	FdMog	2.16	6.4	6	104	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.28	7.8	4	246	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
27½	19⅝	FedPB	.90	3.6	9	145	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
16⅜	11⅜	FdSignl	1	6.5	6	68	15½	15	15⅜	+ ½
41⅛	30⅜	FedDSt	1.70	5.3	8	349	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	4.2	7	104	26	25¾	25½	+ ¼
12⅝	7	FidFin	.40	4.6	3	41	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35½	29½	FidUni	2.60	8.3	6	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
31¾	22⅞	Fidcst	1.40a	5.4	4	19	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	8½	Filmwy	.20b	1.4	8	231	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.7	6	9	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅜	FinSBar	.60	4.0	4	39	15¼	14¾	15	
38½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	4.1	5	191	29½	28	29	+1
15¼	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.3		199	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
20⅝	14¼	FtChrt	.80	5.3	4	253	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
25⅞	16¾	FstChic	1.10	6.3	5	104	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
39¾	30⅝	FtBnTx	1.32	4.0	7	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
38¾	32½	FtInBn	1.30	3.9	8	7	33⅜	33	33	
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.9347		349	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
32¼	24¾	FstNBo	2	7.5	5	170	26⅝	25⅝	26½	+ ¾
25½	21	FtNStBn	2.20	9.1	6	7	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.6	7	444	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	FstPa wt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13	10½	FtUnRl	1.08	9.7	10	16	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.8	6	63	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅞	FtWisc	1.76	7.6	6	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
36	23	FischM	1.40	5.9	7	64	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ½
12¾	7⅝	FishFds	.60	4.6	8	1201	u13	11¾	13	+1¼
19⅝	13¼	FishrScl	.44	3.0	6	30	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
16¾	10	FleetEnt	.52	5.0	5	505	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.5	7	x11	16½	16¼	16¼	
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	5.5	4	83	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	19⅞	Fintkt	1.40b	4.6	6	x21	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	38¼	FlaECst			8	7	48	48	48	— ⅛
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.64	6.5	6	254	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	
29⅝	23⅝	FlaPL	2.08	7.5	6	534	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.5	7	233	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
31¾	20¼	FlaStl	1.60	5.3	4	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	4.1	7	393	34	33¼	34	+ ⅜
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.9	6	11	18	17¾	17¾	
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.8	3	976	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17	ForMK	1.24	6.5	5	80	19	18½	19	+ ½
37⅛	27⅝	FMK pf1.80		6.0		2	30	30	30	
14⅝	12½	FtDear	1.24	9.4		15	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	27¼	FrtHow	1.08	2.8	10	182	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
40¼	26⅝	FosWhr	1.20	3.2	8	389	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅝
19¼	9⅝	Fotomat	.50	3.7	12	x246	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
44⅝	24⅛	FourPhs			13	235	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+1½
14½	6⅝	FoxStaP	.60	4.8	8	328	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	28⅝	Foxbro	1.10	3.5	8	224	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ½
11¾	5⅝	FrankM	.30	3.8	10	868	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
38	18⅝	FrpMin	1.60	4.4	20	378	36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	+ ½
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.2	13	141	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
34½	24⅝	Fruehf	2.20	7.8	4	63	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.5	5	142	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25		9.8		2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	5.8	5	127	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.4		10	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	7.2	5	32	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
40	30	GAT pf	2.50	7.5		1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
22½	9	GCA	.15	.8	12	53	18	16⅝	17¾	+ ⅝
14	6¼	GDV			4	50	7½	7¼	7⅜	
7⅞	4⅜	GF Eqp				47	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	GMR Pr			10	13	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
38½	23⅝	GamSk	1.40	5.1	7	17	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
50⅝	35	Gannett	1.40	3.5	13	386	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ½
17½	6⅞	GapStr	.30	2.9	6	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	15½	GardDn	1	3.3	11	1885	30⅞	29⅝	30⅛	
29⅛	16¼	Garfink	1.24	6.2	7	12	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	8.8	6	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy	.60	8.1	4	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
40	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.8	19	61	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¾
34⅝	19	Geico	1	3.8	10	11	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ½
24⅞	17½	GemCa	1.80a	8.5		54	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅞	GAInv	1.22e	12.		27	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
49	29	GnAmO	.60b	1.3	27	398	u49½	48	48	— ⅜
20⅝	12⅛	GnCable	1.10	6.5	9	339	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
24½	20	GnCbl pr1.94		8.2		26	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6½	GnCore			7	28	7⅝	7½	7½	
45⅝	27¼	GCinma	1.12	3.1	8	88	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅜
93½	37	GenDyn	.75e	.9		409	82½	82	82¼	+1⅝
37½	33	GenDyn wi				3	33½	33	33½	+ ½
59	51	GnDyn pf4.25		7.5		1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
57⅝	43⅝	GenEl	2.60	5.6	9	2333	47⅛	46½	46½	
36½	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.1	8	332	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
29¼	21⅜	GnGth	1.52e	5.5	18	32	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	GnHost	.60	4.4	75	62	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
41⅞	19⅝	GnInst	.60	1.9	8	208	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
40¾	31	GnInstr pf	3	8.2		1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.5	11	24	13	12⅝	12⅝	
34⅝	26⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.4	9	668	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
66⅝	53⅝	GMot	6e	11.	4	1414	55½	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
52	43⅝	GMot pf3.75		8.1		3	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.1		2	62	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	9¾	GnPort	.60	4.4	5	129	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	16⅝	GPU	1.80	10.	8	209	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5	GnRefr				59	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	23½	GnSignl	1	3.7	9	525	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+1⅛
8⅞	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.5	7	30	u 9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	27⅞	GTE	2.48	8.6	7	x686	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
32¾	28⅝	GTE pf	2.50	9.0		x3	27¾	d27¾	27¾	— ⅛
28½	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.7		x98	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22½	GTire	1.50	5.9	5	141	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Genesco				129	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
33½	22⅝	Genstr	2		6	21	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
41¾	31	GenuPt	1.10	3.0	14	71	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	3.8	10	293	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	34⅝	GaPac pf wi				20	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	— ¼
27⅝	24	GaPw pf2.52		10.		3	25	25	25	
29¼	25¼	GaPw pf2.75		10.		19	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
83⅝	71	GaPw pf7.72		11.		z180	77¼	73⅛	73¼	—1
31⅞	20⅝	Geosrc	.68e	2.3	9	77	30½	28½	29⅝	+1½
34½	25⅝	GerbPd	1.50	5.7	10	x36	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	33	Getty	1.20	3.2	10	690	38⅝	37½	38	+1
18½	17⅛	Getty pf1.20		6.7		7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	GiantPC	.60	7.4	27	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅝	10¼	GibrFn	.40	4.1	7	346	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	12⅜	GldLew	.70	4.4	4	32	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
16⅜	13½	GiffHill	.80	5.4	5	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.2	9	242	26¼	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	6¼	GinosInc			5	72	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	GleasW	.80	4.8	7	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20	9¾	GlobMar			9	1213	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅞
12⅞	10⅝	GldWFn	.50	4.0	5	112	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	Goodrch	1.32	7.5	5	86	17⅝	17½	17½	
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.7	6	847	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	GordJw	.60	3.4	7	10	17¾	17½	17½	
34¾	23¾	Gould	1.60	5.9	8	688	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
33	23½	Gould pf1.35		5.1		3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Grace	1.90	7.3	6	200	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
38	26½	Graingr	.76	2.3	12	17	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	Granitvl	1	8.7	383	17	11⅝	11½	11½	
19⅜	12¾	GrayDr	.80	6.2	5	34	13⅝	12⅞	13	
9¼	5	GtAtPc			55	515	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
38	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.7	5	108	37½	36⅜	37	+ ⅝
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.7	19	1	26	26	26	
37½	23⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	4.1	8	192	34⅞	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	18¼	GtWFin	1.26	4.8	4	125	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
14⅝	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	185	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
1½	5-16	Greyhnd wt				68	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
11⅝	7⅝	GrowC	.44b	5.0	6	46	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
6⅝	2⅝	GthRty				14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	7.9	6	168	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	Guardin	.36	2.3	6	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16¼	11¼	GltWsin	.75	5.0	4	1774	15	14½	14⅞	+ ½
78	55¼	GlfW pf 3.87		5.5		1	71	71	71	+2½
36½	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50		7.5		5	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	7.9	6	1662	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ½
14	8⅝	GulfRes	.25	2.0	9	337	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	10	GulfR pf .20		1.3		1	15	15	15	+ ½
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf1.60		8.6		132	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
14¼	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.24	9.3	8	1107	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	GulfUtd	.88	6.2	7	334	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Gulton	.40	4.1	8	22	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ½
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW			26	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¾	4⅝	Haloca			5	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
31	20⅞	HallFB	1.24	4.6	11	35	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅜
27¾	19	HallPrt	.80a	2.9	11	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
78⅝	54½	Hallibt	1.80	2.9	9	1421	62⅝	60⅞	62½	+1⅞
26⅞	17⅞	HamrP	1.40	6.1	7	62	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14	HanJS	1.51e	9.7		45	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	HanJI	1.84a	9.6		15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	10½	Hndlmn	1	6.7	6	62	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	14¾	HandyH	.60	3.2	10	23	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
41¼	28¼	Hanna	1.80	5.3	12	x19	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
40⅝	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	3.6	12	89	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.5	6	62	13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅞	Harnish	1	7.5	7	353	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.3	11	82	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	26½	HarrBk	1.66	5.9	7	14	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
37	27	Harris	1	2.1	13	181	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
36⅞	26⅞	Harsco	1.80	6.1	6	34	29⅝	29¼	29½	
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.0	6	123	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
27¾	16¾	HarteHk	.56	2.6	13	10	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
14¼	6⅞	HartfZd	.40	3.9	5	315	10⅝	9¾	10¼	+ ½
17⅝	14⅝	HattSe	1.50	9.4	11	7	16	16	16	+ ⅛
28⅝	24	HwllEl	2.24	8.5	7	15	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
26¼	15⅝	HayesA	1.28	7.4	9	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17¼	9⅝	Hazeltn	.40	3.0	6	7	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
27¾	15	HeathTec			6	23	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	2.5	7	41	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	HeclaM				188	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅝	HelimB	1.20	3.8	7	49	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
44¼	33⅝	HeinzH	2	5.0	9	172	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
34⅝	27½	Heinz pf1.70		5.6		13	30½	30	30½	
11½	6⅛	HeleneC			5	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Hellrint	1.10	6.6	6	20	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	35⅝	HelmrP	.48	1.1	10	25	44⅝	44	44½	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	HemCap				1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅜	7⅛	Heminc	.66e	8.8		1	7½	7½	7½	
19	12⅛	Hercules	1	5.4	8	1401	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
23½	18½	Hershy	1.30	6.5	6	44	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
13¼	5⅝	Hesston				4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Hesln pf1.60		10.		1	16	16	16	
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin	1.52	5.1	10	178	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
94¾	61¾	HewltPk	.60	.7	17	305	89	87¾	88¼	+1½
11⅝	5⅛	HghVlt		1.4	12	77	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	22	Hilton	1	4.3	9	384	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	15⅝	Hobart	1.08	6.7	7	86	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
32⅝	14¾	Holiday	.56	3.4	8	538	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
48	24½	HildyA	1.70t	6.5		3	26	25⅝	26	
29⅝	15	HollyS				3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10		10.		11	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
40	29	Hamstk	1.10a	3.2	14	222	35	34¼	34½	— ½
30⅛	23½	Honda	.37e	1.5	13	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
75¾	43	Honwll	2.20	3.2	8	649	69¾	69	69	+ ¾
25½	13⅝	HoovU	1.24	5.9	6	53	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Horizon				24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	24⅝	HospCp	.40	1.4	13	119	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ½

MAPCO IS OIL, BUT...

Oil is only a part of the MAPCO picture. This integrated energy company also produces and markets coal, gas and gas liquids, operates LPG and anhydrous ammonia pipelines, retails LPG and liquid fertilizer, produces sonic instrumentation devices, filtration equipment and other water pollution control products. For a closer look at MAPCO's diversification and profitable growth, write for our current report.

mapco inc.
Dept P, 1800 S Baltimore Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL MDA - NYSE
MWSE - PSE

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27	13	HostIntl	.60	3.9	6	86	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
35⅞	14⅞	Houdle	1.20a	3.4	11	130	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
43½	27½	Houdpf	2.25	5.3		1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
31¼	18⅛	HougM	1.40	4.7	7	7	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.1	8	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	7.8	6	153	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
47	37⅝	HouF pf2.37		5.8		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
33⅝	26⅝	HousIn	2.36	8.1	7	663	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
28	19⅝	HousNG	1	3.9	8	619	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
17	9	HowdJn	.44	4.5	6	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	
18	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.52	9.2	9	7	16⅝	16½	16½	
46⅛	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.1	9	276	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅜
28⅞	14¼	Human	.75	2.9	15	125	26¼	24⅝	26	+ ⅞
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50		11.		34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16½	9⅞	HuntCh	.40	2.7	14	289	15½	14	15	+1⅛
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				11	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅛	HuttEF	.68	4.2	4	50	16½	16¼	16¼	
14⅝	9⅞	Huyck	.72	6.4	9	23	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19⅞	IC Ind	1.68	6.8	6	61	25	24⅝	24⅝	
51	39⅝	IC In pf 3.50		8.4		7	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ½
7⅝	4	ICN				835	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
47⅞	34	INACp	2.60	6.4	5	92	40½	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅝
18¾	15⅜	INAIn	1.62	9.6		6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13	9⅝	IU Int	.95	9.8	5	x136	10⅝	10½	10½	
21¼	15⅝	IU Int pf1.25		7.6		x3	16½	16½	16½	— ½
17	13⅝	IU Int pf1.36		10.		x48	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.3	8	31	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.5	6	365	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
8⅝	4	IdealT	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	[illegible]	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
28½	18½	ITW	.80	3.4	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	ImplCp	.80	4.1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅝	INCO	.40	2.1	25	4[illegible]2	[illegible]	[illegible]	18⅝	
7⅛	5¼	IncCap	.70e	11.		1	[illegible]	6½	6⅝	
10½	9	IncCC	.94e	9.5		4	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
116	103	IndiM pf 12		11.		z50	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	— ½
23¼	19⅛	IndiM pf2.15		10.		23	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
24⅞	20¼	IndiM pf2.25		10.		5	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
27¼	24	IndlGas	2.40	9.0	5	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅛	IndlPL	2	8.9	10	48	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
20	15⅝	IndlNat	1.44	8.2	5	4	17½	17½	17½	
22⅝	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.6	17	450	17¼	16⅞	16⅝	— ⅜
64¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.4	7	189	50	49½	49⅝	+ ¾
44	30⅛	IngR pf 2.35		7.2		46	33	32¼	32½	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	IngrTec	.50	3.4	16	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
41⅞	33½	InlndStl	2.80a	7.8	5	55	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¾
17¼	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.8	5	51	12¼	12	12	
19½	13½	Insilc pf1.25		8.7		21	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InstInvTr				18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
21	13⅝	Integon	.44a	2.7	7	19	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
22⅝	18¾	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		48	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
45½	34	Interco	2.20	5.8	6	14	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	8.8	14	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
18⅝	10	IntAlum	.50	4.2	7	66	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
316¼	234¼	IBM	13.76	4.5	14	1326	310	306¾	308⅛	+1½
27⅝	19⅝	IntFlav	.68	3.0	15	80	23¼	23	23	
44⅝	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	6.1	6	439	38½	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
43½	34	IntMin	2.60	6.2	7	316	42	40⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	5.9	7	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
49¼	35⅛	IntPaper	2	4.8	8	340	41½	40⅞	41¼	+ ¾
16	8¼	IntRectf	.25	2.2	7	60	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ½
34⅛	26⅝	IntTT	2.20	7.8	7	744	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	
61⅜	47½	IntTT pfH	4	7.9		2	50½	50¼	50½	
56⅛	44⅛	IntTT pfJ	4	8.3		2	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ½
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.6		64	46⅝	46¼	46½	+ ¼
61½	49¼	IntTT pfO	5	9.2		2	54⅝	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	32¼	IntTT pf2.25		6.3		46	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
58⅝	47½	IntTT pf4.50		8.9		11	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	Intrpce	1.30	7.1	5	28	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
39¼	27	IntrpGp	1.60	4.8	7	15	33⅝	33½	33½	
16½	14	IntstPw	1.50	9.8	10	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
38⅛	17	Intrway	.80	3.9	4	71	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
53⅝	28⅝	IowaBf	.52	1.2	5	98	43⅝	43	43	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	IowaEl	1.50	9.8	7	8	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
22¼	19¼	IowaIG	2	9.8	7	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28½	23⅝	IowaPL	2.40	9.6	7	17	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.6	7	20	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.3		89	5¼	5	5⅛	
32½	14	ItekCp			12	159	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
37½	16¼	ItelCp	.64	2.8	6	608	23⅝	22¾	23¼	+1
15⅝	13	Itel pf	1.44	10.		8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
28¾	19⅛	JmesF	1.20	5.7	10	103	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
14½	6¾	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	Jantzen	1	5.8	5	17	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	JapnF	1.56e	14.		307	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
35⅝	26⅝	JeffPlt	1.04	3.4	8	119	31	30¼	31	+1
101½	87½	JerC pf 9.36		10.		z50	92	91	91	—2
122½	112	JerC pf13.50		12.		z20	113½	113½	113½	
112	100½	JerC pf 11		10.		z100	105	105	105	
25⅛	20⅛	JerC pf 2.18		10.		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
26	17½	JewelC	1.44	7.0	7	88	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
6	2⅞	Jewelcor			8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅝	22½	JhnMan	1.80	7.6	4	112	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
62⅝	60	JhnMn pf wi		8.7		105	62	61⅞	62	
89	65½	JohnJn	2	2.8	14	678	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	+ ⅞
12	4⅜	JohnEF				39	7	6¾	6¾	
34½	21¾	JohnCn	1.10	3.8	8	217	28¾	27¾	28⅝	+1¼
39¼	28¼	JohnC pf	2	5.6		10	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn	.60	4.2	7	12	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
52	44	JonLaupf	5	11.		z50	47	47	47	
37½	23⅝	Jorgen	1.30	4.4	5	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
23⅝	17¼	Jostens	.84	4.7	8	21	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.3	9	1485	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ¼
		— K—K—K —								
87	51	KLM	1.35r	2.5	4	9	54½	54	54	+1
29⅝	22¼	K mart	.72	3.0	10	x767	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ¼
19⅛	16⅝	KaisrAl	1	5.3	5	338	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
49	46	KalAl pf2.37		5.1		z20	46½	46½	46½	
77½	62	Kai 59pf4.75		6.5		1	73	73	73	—2
29¾	14¾	KaiCe	1.20	5.5	3	88	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf1.37		7.2		12	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
63½	33⅛	KaiC pf 2.50		5.1		2	48⅝	48	48⅝	+1⅞
31	17⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	6.1	14	259	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
9¾	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.6	23	21	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
19½	12¼	Kaneb	.70	4.7	9	584	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29½	24	KCtyPL	2.56	9.6	8	22	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
25½	21½	KCPL pf2.20		9.8		9	22½	22½	22½	— ¾
26⅝	23¼	KCPL pf2.33		10.		3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
25½	17½	KCSoIn	.90	3.9	6	221	23	21⅞	23	+1½
21	17¾	KanGE	1.90	9.9	8	47	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	7.6	6	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22½	19	KanPLt	1.86	9.5	7	37	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	24	KaPL pf2.32		9.2		33	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26½	21½	KaPL pf2.23		9.2		3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	Katyind			3	97	6½	6¼	6¼	
28½	16¾	Katy pf1.46		8.1		7	18	17¾	18	— ¼
10¾	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	2.6	7	89	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	11	Keene	.40	2.9	5	10	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Keller	.30b	3.4	6	42	9	8⅝	8⅝	
25	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.6	10	99	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12⅝	Kellwd	1.12	8.3	5	27	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
39	26	Kenmtl	1.32	3.8	8	51	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
29	19	Kennct	.60e	2.5	162	386	24⅝	24	24¼	
22½	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	10.	11	48	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅝	KerrGls	.40	3.2	5	111	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
53⅛	39⅝	KerrM	1.55	3.1	11	970	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
16½	9½	KeysCon			6	9	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
25⅝	16¼	Keysint	.48	2.4	12	40	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
38¾	27	KiddeW	1.60	5.5	5	182	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
78	58	Kidde pr2.20		3.6		1	61	61	61	—1
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC	4	9.0		1	44¼	44¼	44¼	—
30⅝	20	Kidde pr1.64		7.1		2	23	23	23	+ ¼
50⅝	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.2	7	85	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
18	11½	KingDSt	.80	6.5	5	46	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	5.8	5	73	21⅝	20½	21½	+2⅜
29⅝	22	KnightRd	.60	2.6	10	28	23¼	23	23	
25⅝	14⅝	Koehrin	1	5.8	5	25	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
35¼	27⅝	Koeh pf 2.75		9.2		5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
29¼	16⅜	Kollmr	.50	2.0	11	14	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
24⅝	18¼	Kopprs	1.20	6.4	6	91	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅝	7½	Koracp	.34	3.9	3	27	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	41⅞	Kraft	2.80	5.9	7	185	47⅜	46½	47⅛	+ ⅜
12¾	7⅞	Kroehir				69	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
38½	25⅞	Kroger	2.32	6.3	7	62	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Kuhlm	.80a	5.6	5	11	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	9	Kysor	.80	6.9	5	64	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.5	6	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
19	14¼	LITCO	.92	6.1	7	19	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	LTV				432	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
54	42	LTV pf	5	10.		11	51	49½	50¼	+1⅛
9⅝	6⅝	LTV pf I				3	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
27	21¾	LTV pf 2.60		10.		286	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
20¼	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	9.2	6	4	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
19¾	13⅛	LamSe	1	5.6	9	29	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	LaneBry	.90	4.6	9	x64	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	20½	Lanier	.50	1.7	13	37	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	LawtCh	.48	4.0	16	236	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
24	13	LearSg	.80	4.3	5	350	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
59	35⅝	LearS pf2.25		5.0		11	45	45	45	+1
23¼	21⅝	Leasw n1.20		5.5	7	142	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
25	19⅝	LeeEnt	.64	2.8	12	22	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25	16⅝	Leesona	1.16	5.5	6	4	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	LehValy			5	38	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	Lehmn	1.30e	13.		121	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	6½	Lennar	.40	4.4	3	13	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
32¾	23⅝	Lenox	1.12	4.2	8	20	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 9)

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 13

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.1	5	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
	11	LevFdC				40	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
	27⅝	LeviStr	1.80	4.3	6	311	42	41⅝	42	+ ½
	17⅝	LevitzF	.60	3.2	5	129	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
	23	LOF	2a	8.1	5	x42	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
	23	LibrtyCp	.88	2.8	7	74	31¼	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅝
	2½	LibrtyLn			4	10	3	3	3	
	9½	LibtL pf1.25		12.		7	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	27⅝	Liggel	2.50	6.2	6	714	u41	39⅞	40⅛	
	38⅝	LillyEli	1.80	3.5	13	726	51½	51	51⅛	+ ¼
	33½	LincNt	2.40	6.6	6	35	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅜
	15⅛	LincPl	1.76	11.		x4	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
	3	Lionel	.12	2.4	19	177	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
	13⅞	Litton	.58t	2.8		261	20½	20	20⅜	+ ½
	20⅛	Litt pfc pf				23	30	29½	30	+1
	17⅝	Litton pf 2		9.9		6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅝	Lockhd			6	164	21⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
	19⅝	Loctite	.36	1.4	11	13	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ½
	33⅝	Loews	1.20	2.6	5	53	46	45	46	+1
	9⅝	LomFn	.80	7.4	7	130	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
	14½	LomM	1.85e	11.	9	39	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
	17⅛	LnStar	1.40	6.4	5	31	22	21¾	21⅞	
	17	LILCo	1.70	9.6	7	94	17¾	17½	17⅝	
	23	LIL pfP2.43		10.		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
	24⅝	LIL pfO2.47		9.6		5	25¾	25¾	25¾	
	21⅝	LongDr	.64	2.3	13	24	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
	20⅛	LoralCp	1	3.4	9	73	29⅝	27⅞	29⅜	+1⅛
	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.0	9	1228	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅝	LaPac	.60b	2.9	7	373	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
	28⅝	LouvGs	2	9.6	10	13	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
	10¼	Lowenst	.60	4.1	8	55	14⅝	14¼	14½	
	34⅛	Lubrzl	1.60	3.5	12	100	46¼	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅛	LuckyS	.84b	5.7	9	173	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
	14⅝	Lukens	.96	6.4	6	21	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
	8⅝	LynCSys	.40	2.1	19	130	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
		—M—M—M—								
	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.1	17	118	37½	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
	31⅝	MCA	1.20	2.7	8	18	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅜
	8	MEI	.40	2.9	7	147	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
	14⅝	MGIC	.72	3.6	7	605	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
	11⅝	MacAF	.80b	4.9	7	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	6⅝	Macke	.48	5.3	6	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
	8⅝	Macmill	.72	6.2	7	173	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
	15½	Macml pf1.20		7.2		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
	32½	Macy	1.65	5.0	5	20	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
	43	Macvpf	4.25	9.1		z10	46½	46½	46½	+1
	11⅝	MdsFd	1.29e	9.6		81	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
	7⅜	MagicCf	.60	6.2	5	160	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
	23	MalonH	.96	3.3	10	8	29½	29	29½	— ¼
	7⅜	Manhin	.30	2.9	4	34	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	4½	ManhLt	.30	4.4	10	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	
	28¼	MfrHan	2.28	7.1	6	77	32	32	32	+ ⅛
	26⅝	MAPCO	1.40	4.6	9	1058	31	30⅝	30½	+ ⅛
	16⅝	MaratM	.80	2.2	9	509	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
	39⅝	MaratO	2.40	4.0	9	1022	u60	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
	17⅝	Maremt	1	4.7	7	297	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
	11⅝	MarMid	.80	5.2	8	78	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
	11⅝	MarionL	.64	4.1	11	266	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
	9⅝	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	14	18	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
	13	Mark pf1.20		7.8		3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
	22½	Marley	1	3.8	8	68	26½	25⅞	26¼	+1¼
	10⅝	Marriot	.16	1.3	9	379	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.0	13	168	63½	63¼	63½	
	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.3	9	186	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
	27⅝	MartM	1.80	5.7	6	96	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
	9	MaryK	.48	4.7	9	54	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	19⅝	Md Cup	.56	2.9	7	35	19⅞	d19¼	19¼	— ¼
	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.6	9	78	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅝	MasonIt	.80	3.2	8	851	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ¾
	11⅝	MasM	1.34e	9.7	10	46	14	13⅞	13⅞	
	8	MassyF				208	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
	15⅝	MosCo	1.68	10.		5	16½	16¾	16½	+ ⅛
	10⅝	Mosinc	1.08	9.5		24	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
	24⅝	MatsuE	.39e	1.1	9	5	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
	6½	Mattel	.15e	1.9	7	169	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
	3½	Mattel wt				147	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
	20⅛	MavDS	1.28	5.3	6	252	24	24	24	
	18½	MaverO	1	4.3	13	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	MaysJW			5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	22½	Mayto	1.60a	6.6	9	107	24¼	22¾	24⅛	
	20⅝	McDermt	1	4.6	5	609	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
	25⅝	McDr pf2.20		8.1		1	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
	28⅝	McDr pf2.60		8.6		10	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
	41	McDnld	.36	.8	10	1052	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ¼
	22⅝	McDonD	.75	2.4	8	1739	31⅝	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
	21⅝	McDonh	1.20	4.5	5	6	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
	22⅝	McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	13	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
	17⅝	McGrH	1.28	4.4	11	630	30	28⅝	29⅛	—1⅛
	28	MGH pf1.20		2.5		5	48	48	48	+2
	17⅝	McIlfyr				z1420	26¼	25½	26¼	+1
	12	McEean	.64	4.9	5	14	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
	8⅝	McLout			6	26	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
	9⅝	McMorO	.10	.6	41	626	u16⅛	15⅝	15¾	
	10	McNell	.80	6.7	6	36	12½	12	12	— ½
	16⅝	Mead	1.60	6.2	5	309	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
	44	Mea pfA2.80		4.4		7	64	64	64	—4¾
	44⅝	Mea pfB2.80		4.0		7	70	70	70	+6¾
	16⅝	Measrx	.50	1.3	15	224	38⅞	37	38½	+2
	13⅝	Mednco	.40	2.5	10	179	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅞
	17	Medtrn	.48	1.4	13	28	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
	24½	Melville	1.40	5.3	8	107	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
	25½	Memorex			5	455	34¼	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
	29⅝	MercStr	1a	2.9	6	34	35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
	24⅝	MerTx	1.48	5.4	6	16	27¾	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
	47⅝	Merck	1.90	2.8	17	474	67⅞	67⅛	67¾	+ ⅞
	25⅝	Merdith	1	3.4	6	26	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅜
	13⅝	MerrLy	.88	5.2	8	746	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	26⅝	MesaPet	.48	1.3	14	944	33⅝	37¾	38	+ ¼
	13⅝	Mesab	1.47e	9.5	23	75	15⅞	15½	15⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25¼	17½	Mestc	.60e	3.2	33	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24¾	20⅛	MGM	.40	2.8	10	227	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
71	40¾	Melrm	2.20	4.2	8	164	53¼	52¾	53	+ ⅜
80	37¾	MtE pfC3.90		9.9		z30	39½	39½	39½	+1½
25¼	21½	MhCn pf2.05		8.4		5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
16	12⅛	MchGs	1.30b	8.8	8	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
29	25½	MhWl pf2.67		10.		14	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
19	16⅝	MdCTel	1.40	7.6	8	138	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
26⅞	21¾	MdCT pf2.06		8.7		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	9.7	6	556	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
3	1	MidIndM				54	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅞	14	MidlRes	1.10	6.1	7	386	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
30½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.3	12	32	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	12½	MillBrd	.80	3.4	8	21	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ½
17⅜	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.8	12	37	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
73½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.6	7	21	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
65	43	MMM	2	3.3	12	951	60¼	60	60⅛	+ ¼
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.7	6	36	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
14⅛	9⅞	MirroAl	.96	9.1	12	27	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
39⅞	20⅛	Misnins	.48	2.1	8	48	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
59½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.7	5	339	49½	48⅝	49⅛	+1
16	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.4	12	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
26⅛	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
73⅞	58½	Mobil	4.80	6.7	7	1119	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	MobileH			11	32	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	MdMer	.20	1.6	6	183	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
15¼	10½	Mohasco	.90	8.2	6	29	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	MohkDta			12	227	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
24⅞	13½	MohkR	1.20	8.3		14	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
35⅝	22	Monrh	1.84	6.1	5	15	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅜
28¼	13¼	Monogr	.52	2.0	6	33	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	44⅝	Monsan	3.20	6.7	6	499	48⅝	48	48	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	MnIDU	1.50	8.8	7	14	17¾	17	17	
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.6	8	298	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
22¼	18¼	MonSt	1.80a	8.9		5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	29	8⅛	7⅞	8	
39⅞	27	MooreM	1	3.0	6	187	32⅞	31⅝	32⅞	+1⅛
52	39⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.4	7	115	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅝
30	18⅝	MorKnu	1	4.6	5	207	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.3	6	113	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅝	MtgTrAm			6	129	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.4	9	139	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Motrola	1.20	3.2	10	637	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	6.8	9	72	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	7.9	8	10	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
13½	5⅛	Munford				73	11¼	11	11¼	
8	4	Munld pt.40		5.9		27	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
20⅞	14½	Munsng	1.20	7.4	7	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	MurphC	1.28	9.6	8	10	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
57½	32½	MurpOil	1	2.3	12	128	44	43½	44	+ ½
25½	14	MurryO	1	6.2	5	44	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.8		16	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	4.0	7	53	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
		—N—N—N—								
22⅞	17¾	NCH	.64	4.3	8	340	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
70½	39⅝	NCP	1.60	2.4	9	309	66¼	65⅛	65⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.6	8	1180	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅜
27⅞	20⅛	NLT	1	4.6	6	107	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
10½	5⅝	NVF	1.27t	12.	6	198	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.2	8	288	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
32¼	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.6	15	x82	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ¼
33¼	12¼	Norco	.68	2.5	13	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
39	20	Nashua	1.30	5.5	5	85	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ½
40¼	13	NatAirl	.50	1.3	18	335	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅝
33	17⅝	NAvio	2.13e	8.1		37	26⅞	26	26⅛	+ ⅝
22⅞	13½	NatCan	.72	3.9	11	23	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
18⅜	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.8	8	94	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
31⅞	26½	NIDetr	1.88	6.2	5	45	33¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
23½	15	NatDist	1.80	9.1	6	165	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
22¼	20	NDist pr1.85		8.9		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	9.1	6	6	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
26½	24	NFG pf 2.30		9.0		1	25½	25½	25½	
22⅜	15	NatGvp	1.32	7.9	5	141	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
4⅞	2¼	NatHom			20	12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	7⅝	NlLibty	.24	2.7	7	88	u 8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.6	11	164	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¾	NMedE	.75	3.4	9	89	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.1	20	19	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	— ½
36½	15½	NIPrest	1.50	8.7	9	35	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
33¼	15⅛	NlSemic			9	276	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
17½	12½	NSvcInd	1.08	6.8	6	13	16⅛	16	16	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.5	6	2	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	NatlStl	2.50	8.0	5	47	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	NtlTea			6	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
52½	23⅝	Natom	2.10	4.6	5	125	46½	46	46	+ ⅛
35	23½	Natm pf1.60		5.4		15	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	
24½	20⅝	NevPw	2	9.6	8	14	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15	NevP pf1.60		9.8		z700	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
24½	21	NevP pf2.30		11.		z590	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	18¼	NevP pf1.95		10.		10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.4	6	31	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.8	6	15	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
46	27	NENuc!	.40	1.1	16	32	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
29¾	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9.9		2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.0	8	17	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.5	7	44	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30	21¼	Newhall	.66	2.5	10	7	26	26	26	
25⅝	15½	Newmt	.80	3.2	19	415	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
81	66	Newt pf4.50		5.6		1	80	80	80	
12⅝	6½	Newprk			8	111	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
15½	13⅛	NlaMP	1.44	9.6	8	248	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
38½	33	NlaMpf 3.40		10.		z30	33	33	33	
40	33	NlaMpf 3.60		10.		z10	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
43	36½	NlaMpf 3.90		11.		z30	37	37	37	
58	50	NlaMpf 5.25		10.		z10	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1⅛
110	101½	NiMpf 10.60		10.		z20	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1
12¼	9¼	NlagSh	1.01e	9.9		6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	Nicor	2.40	8.2	6	46	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
31	26	Nicor pf1.50		6.6		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅞	20⅛	NorfWn	1.84	7.7	7	68	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅛	Norlin	1.60	8.6	4	62	19	d18½	18⅝	— ⅜
27	19⅞	Norris	1.40	6.1	5	14	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.5	8	45	22¾	22¼	22½	
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.7	5	9	26¾	26½	26½	
11⅝	4½	NoCAlr	.20	3.0	4	192	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7½	15-16	NoCAlr wt				40	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅝	9	NaestUl	1.02	11.	7	197	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
16¾	10	NCalSL	.70	5.0	4	6	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.5	10	105	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	7.1	6	66	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ½
27⅜	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	8.9	7	155	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
44	37¾	NSPw pf3.60		9.2		z150	39	39	39	+ ¼
115	104	NSP pf10.36		9.8		z80	106	106	106	
38½	23⅛	NorTel	.80	2.2	10	356	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅝
6½	3½	Ntngate				9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
49⅞	21⅝	Norlrp	1.60	4.6	6	304	35	33¾	34¾	+ ⅝
37⅝	22¼	NwstAirl	.75	2.7	8	416	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
28¾	21⅝	NwtBcp	1.16	4.8	7	23	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	7.5	6	37	32	31¾	32	
35	23	NwInd	1.75	6.5	5	367	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
46½	28½	NwInd wt				2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
27⅝	24	NwtP pf2.50		10.		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅞	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	10.	9	174	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
38¾	27½	NwStW	1.40	4.5	7	31	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	25	Norton	1.15	4.5	7	43	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
21⅜	15½	NorSim	.92b	5.8	6	407	16	15⅝	15⅝	
48	35½	NortS pf1.60		4.5		2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
36¼	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.1	7	25	33	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
		—O—O—O—								
24⅛	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.8	9	304	u25⅛	24	25⅛	+1¼
22¾	14⅝	OakInd			21	173	22¾	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.1	9	22	17	17	17	
26⅞	14⅞	OccIPet	1.25	6.7		2279	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅞	OccIPet wt				324	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	26¾	OccIP pf2.16		7.3		7	29⅜	29½	29¾	
84⅝	48½	OccIP pf3.60		6.0		1	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅜
82½	48¼	OccIP pf 4		6.7		6	59¾	59⅝	59½	— ⅛
27	22	OccIP pf2.50		11.		29	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
24	18½	OccIP pf2.12		11.		4	20	20	20	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30		11.		72	21½	21⅜	21½	
35⅛	22⅝	Ogden	1.80	6.2	5	26	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅝
19¼	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	14	217	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
111	102	OhE pf10.76		10.		z140	103	103	103	—1½
124	113½	OhP pfA 14		12.		z70	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
123	114	OhP pfF 14		12.		z50	116½	116½	116½	—1
18⅝	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.2	9	435	17½	17¼	17⅜	
10¼	8⅝	OklGE pf.80		8.5		z200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.6	6	97	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ¼
25¾	13⅝	Olin	.88	4.8	7	177	19⅛	18¾	18½	— ½
36⅝	18⅝	Omark	1.12	3.8	5	91	29¾	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.3	7	9	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	9½	Opelika	.84	8.3	8	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	15	15¼	15	15	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	59	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.5	8	136	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	8.1	5	33	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.7	5	8	21⅛	21	21¼	
18½	13	OverhDr	.70	4.4	6	15	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	6.0	4	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29	20⅝	OverSh	.50b	2.3	5	10	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	736	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅝
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.4	5	x341	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
76	60	OwnIl pf4.75		7.5		x2	63½	63½	63½	+1½
12⅞	8	Oxirdin	.68	7.0	5	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
		—P—Q—								
19¼	15½	PHH Gp	.64	3.7	10	55	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	8.2	8	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.8	6	x92	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	PSA			7	56	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ¼
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	9.8		63	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	9.5	8	481	24⅞	24⅜	24½	
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.6	7	66	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
57⅞	33⅞	PacLm	2.20	5.1	13	13	43½	42⅞	43½	+ ⅜
21½	17⅝	PNwTel	1.52	8.7	6	46	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
7-32	1-32	PNwTel rt				109	1-32	1-32	1-32	
54⅝	30⅛	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	11	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.4	8	124	20⅝	20½	20½	
17	14	PacTT	1.40	9.4	8	51	15	14⅞	14⅞	
73	62	PacTT pf 6		9.2		z100	65	65	65	+ ½
14¼	10	PacTin	.80	5.6	6	40	u14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.4	4	57	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.7	5	135	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Pamida	.12	2.6	11	59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	4¾	PanAm			3	933	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
48	36½	PanEP	2.80	6.2	7	42	45⅞	45½	45½	+ ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Paprcft	1.14b	6.2	8	12	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
16¾	10¼	Pargas	1.08	8.2	12	51	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	ParkDr	.24	1.2	7	274	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.2	8	152	26⅝	26¼	26½	
29⅝	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.2	9	12	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7	PatPtl			28	341	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.50	2.7	9	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	20	Peabdy	.28b	1.2	9	110	22¾	21⅞	22½	+ ⅞
12⅛	5½	Penga				36	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	PenCen				361	18	17⅛	17⅞	
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				44	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	PennCn prB				94	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	PenDix				24	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
43¼	29⅝	Pennev	1.76	5.6	7	495	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
64	51½	PaCo pf4.62		8.5		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
23	19	PaPL	1.92	9.3	7	43	20¾	20½	20⅝	
52½	44	PaPL pf4.50		9.7		z10	46½	46½	46½	+1
95½	80	PaPL pf8.40		10.		z50	83	83	83	
112	101	PaPL pf 11		10.		z150	107½	106½	106½	— ½
127	112½	PaPL pf 13		11.		z20	114¾	114¾	114¾	—1
92½	74½	PaPL pf 8		10.		z280	80¼	79¼	80¼	+1¼
42½	31½	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	7	25	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ ¼
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60		7.8		8	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2	6.0	9	451	33⅞	33½	33½	
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.3	7	5	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	22	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.2	10	1529	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
31	17	PerkinE	.52	1.8	14	338	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			7	141	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
49⅝	32⅝	Petrie	1.20a	3.1	12	10	38½	38¼	38½	
35⅞	27	Petrolan	1.04	3.1	9	15	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
25⅛	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	11.		42	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75		8.5		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
39	25½	Pfizer	1.20	3.9	11	699	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.2	23	631	27⅝	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	10.	10	181	17¼	17	17¼	
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40		10.		240	43½	43⅛	43½	
28¾	17	PhilaSub	.96	4.1	8	110	23⅞	23	23½	+ ⅜
76¾	56	PhilMr	2.05	3.0	10	736	68½	67⅝	68	+ ⅝
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	5.9	5	49	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	9¾	PhilInd pf 1		9.8		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
36⅝	27½	PhilPet	1.20	3.7	7	1603	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.7	4	53	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
14½	8⅞	PiedAvt	.24	2.4	5	59	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
10⅛	5	Pier1	.20	2.0	6	87	10	9⅞	9⅞	
47¼	33½	Plisbry	1.52	4.5	8	241	33⅞	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
31½	24½	Ploner	1.92	6.2	8	161	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
21¼	11¼	PlanrEl			9	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
29	18⅝	PltneyB	1.20	4.8	7	194	25	24⅝	24⅞	
25⅛	19⅝	PltFrg	.80a	4.0	8	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
26	16	Plttsm	1.20	5.6	31	5328	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅝	PlanRsc			8	67	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
23⅝	10⅝	Planlm	.12	.6	14	53	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
22¼	6½	Playboy	.12	.7	25	99	17⅞	16¾	16¾	
24¼	16⅝	Plessy	1.25e	6.1	9	26	20½	19⅝	20½	+1
31⅝	16	Pneumo	1	4.1	11	83	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
13⅝	11⅛	PopoPd	.20b	1.5	10	826	u13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
60¼	23½	Polaroid	1	1.9	15	915	51¾	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅞
30½	14⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.7	6	154	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
36	18½	PopeTal	1.16	4.4	5	28	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.0	8	17	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
20⅞	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.6	9	64	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
111½	99¾	PaG pf11.50		11.		z150	103¼	102½	103¼	
28⅛	23⅝	PorG pf2.60		11.		5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
39¼	23⅝	Potltch	1.16	3.6	8	36	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.7	8	65	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50		9.7		z300	46¼	46¼	46¼	
26¼	15½	Premier	.64	2.6	10	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	180	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+1⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.6	13	306	83¼	82⅞	83	+ ½
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	3.8	9	16	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
26¾	18⅝	Proler			39	46	26	25⅞	26	+1
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.5	10	153	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅜	PSCol pf2.10		9.5		260	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.5	9	110	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
13½	10⅝	PSIn pf1.04		9.5		z200	11	11	11	— ⅛
109¼	101	PSIn pf9.44		9.2		z3550	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
103½	93	PSInd pf8.38		9.0		z5000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18⅝	PSvNH	2.12	10.	6	93	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	8.9	7	52	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
24½	20	PSvEG	2.12	9.8	7	1017	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		9.5		3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
48½	39½	PSEG pf4.08		9.9		z100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17		9.2		96	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅝
27⅝	25	PSEG pf2.43		9.6		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
123½	109	PSE pf12.25		11.		z150	113½	113⅛	113⅛	—1⅜
10⅝	5⅛	Publick				33	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	15	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	PR Cem			3	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18¼	15⅝	PaSPL	1.5e	9.5	8	53	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.8	6	130	33½	32⅝	33⅜	+1¼
20½	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.3	8	37	16	16	16	
6¼	2¾	PuritnFa			5	111	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
30¼	19⅞	Purolir	1.28	5.0	8	37	25¾	25½	25½	
27⅝	20½	QuakO	1.20	5.0	7	26	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ½
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.82	6.1	10	829	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
23	18¾	Quanex	1	4.4	8	136	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	3.0	8	117	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
		—R—R—R—								
33⅞	23	RCA	1.40	5.3	7	859	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.5	5	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
20	9	RLC	.56	3.9	5	40	14½	14¼	14¼	
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.8	8	806	12¼	12	12⅛	
17	4	Ramad	.12e	1.2	29	467	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16¼	Ranco	.76	4.7	7	109	16½	d16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
16¾	6	RapAm	.40e	2.5	3	68	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
40¾	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.0	6	21	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
27¾	14¼	Raymndin	1	6.6	4	x58	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
58⅜	30¼	Raythn	1.40	3.5	9	615	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	276	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
21⅞	12¼	RltRef	1.93	12.	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
7⅜	3½	Redman	.03e	.6	4	147	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.7	7	27	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.3	4	19	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ½
16½	10¼	ReichCh	.74	6.4	9	16	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.7	8	168	32½	32	32⅛	— ¼
39⅝	25⅝	ReinGp	1.60b	4.2	4	78	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ¼
27⅝	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60		11.		3	24¾	24⅝	24½	— ⅜
28⅞	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		9	26¼	26¼	26¼	
23½	11⅜	RepCp	.32e	1.7	4	60	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
30	20⅝	RepFnS	1.50	5.7	4	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
3	1⅝	RepMtg				14	2	2	2	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.9	4	70	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ½
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.7	7	58	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.8	11	1080	13⅝	12⅞	13	+ ¼
26¾	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75		7.6		103	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅜
31½	17⅞	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	387	23½	23⅛	23⅝	
19⅛	10½	Revere			5	169	16¼	16	16	+ ⅜
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	568	51	50½	50¾	+ ⅜
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.1	9	51	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.96	5.4	6	28	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
61½	46	Rexn pf2.36		4.5		1	52	52	52	—2½
65	53½	Revnln	3.80	6.7	7	197	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
75	58¼	Reyln pf2.25		3.6		1	63	63	63	— ⅛
49⅝	48⅝	Reyln pf wi				195	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
39¾	24½	RevMtl	1.80	4.8	6	169	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
84	61½	RevM pf4.50		5.9		4	76¾	76¾	76¾	+1⅜
25¼	15¼	RichCo	1.20	6.3	5	18	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.7	9	69	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT	1.50	8.7	6	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
35¼	20⅝	RioGran	.90	3.2	6	45	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
18⅞	12⅞	RioGr pf .80		5.3		117	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.2	7	23	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅜
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.8	6	50	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
25	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	5.7	6	94	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.5	7	x203	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.3	7	35	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.9	7	72	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockwr	1	8.3	5	43	12¼	12	12	
36⅝	29⅞	Rockwl	2.40	6.4	7	136	37⅝	37⅜	37½	+ ¼
93¼	73¾	Rklnt pf4.75		5.2		1	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
34½	26⅝	Rklnt pf1.35		4.0		11	33½	33	33½	+ ½
40¼	29⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.2	8	69	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
19⅝	7¼	Rohrlnd			6	127	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
23	14⅝	Rollins	.60	3.6	8	54	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
59⅞	25½	Rolm			30	78	57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Ronson				18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	10¼	Roper	.90	8.5	4	81	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.9	11	388	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
23	15	Rosario	.50a	2.5	12	165	21⅜	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	11	1642	21⅞	20	21¼	+1½
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.4	8	37	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.6	6	425	63½	63¼	63½	+ ½
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.4	9	38	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
13⅝	9¼	RussTog	.88	8.6	8	30	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.2	6	10	16⅛	16	16⅛	
30⅝	13¼	RyderS	.80	3.5	6	150	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
		—S—S—S—								
10⅝	5⅛	SCA	.35t	4.2	13	281	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
23½	15⅝	SCM	1.10	6.0	4	47	18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ⅛
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	3.0	7	24	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	23	19	34½	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
13	6¾	Safgdin	.32	3.1	10	74	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	224	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.3	5	35	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	21⅜	SJoMn	1.30	4.6	14	1754	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.7	5	7	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅞
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.0		35	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.0	8	317	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
21¾	9½	Sambos	.60	6.3	7	545	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
16⅛	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	123	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	7.0	21	26	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.4	8	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
39½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	6.8	5	501	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
40½	22⅝	SFeInt	.72	2.5	11	466	28¾	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅝
19⅞	13	SgtWel	.72	4.8	7	4	15½	15	15½	— ⅜
7½	4	SaulRE				9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
8½	3¼	SavAStp			18	72	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
15	6⅝	SavOnD	.36	3.7	7	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.1	4	14	11	11	11	
15⅛	12⅝	SavE A	1.34	9.7		9	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
24¾	11⅝	Savin	.50	3.6	3	89	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			8	145	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6	2⅞	Schaefer				21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	645	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.6	40	244	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
101	64⅝	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	19	899	99	97½	98¼	+2⅛
21⅜	18	SCOA	.80	4.1	8	56	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.4		64	5	4⅞	4⅞	
36½	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.4	6	53	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
21⅜	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.6	7	5	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	4.8	7	1957	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	8¼	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.4	6	x273	19¼	18½	19	+ ¾
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	105	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	16¾	SeaCont	.42	1.9	6	112	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+1⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.1	6	117	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
15½	6¾	SeabWA	.40b	3.0	5	170	13¼	13	13⅛	— ¼
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.8	7	57	25¼	25	25	
30⅝	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	4.0	11	263	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	8	56	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.1	6	16	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅜
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.3		248	12⅛	11⅞	12	
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.12a	5.5	8	1679	20½	20¼	20⅝	
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			5	118	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
48¼	26¾	Sedco	.64	2.4	7	49	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SelgLt	1.20b	9.3	6	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.7	5	45	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.48	5.6	6	7	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
28¾	11⅝	Shaklee	.74	5.1	5	64	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
34½	17	Shapell	.15	.6	3	22	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
17½	5¼	ShearH	.40	3.8	3	111	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
37⅝	28½	ShellOil	2	6.3	6	834	32⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
50⅛	37¼	ShellT	1.33e	2.6	11	243	u50¾	50½	50⅝	+ ½
14⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.7	4	44	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	14¼	ShelG pf1.35		8.2		3	16½	16¼	16½	
31⅞	19⅞	Shrwin				93	23¼	22¾	22⅞	
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	7	38	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
27⅞	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.4	6	152	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅞
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	113	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
21⅝	8⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.4	13	33	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	5.1	11	320	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Singer	.80	5.6	4	217	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50		10.		19	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅜
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	132	26	25¼	26	+1
29	11¾	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	9	14	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.5	7	694	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	14½	SmithA	1.40	7.9	3	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.0	9	280	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
102½	46¾	Smtkln	2.40	2.6	17	345	91⅝	90½	91¼	+ ⅞
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.0	4	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.3	7	16	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
44⅝	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.2	13	89	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
9¼	7	SonyCp	.15e	1.9	13	30	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
21½	19½	SooLin wt				11	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
6½	2⅞	SoAltTr				32	3½	3½	3½	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.6	8	173	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
45⅝	24⅝	Souldwn	.60	1.5	7	58	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
15⅞	10¼	SoetBk	.60	4.9	6	83	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
27	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.3	8	766	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ¼
17⅝	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	770	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE	1.52	8.5	6	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.5	7	123	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.5	6	11	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.6	6	148	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.4	6	71	49¾	49⅜	49⅝	+1⅛
29¾	28¾	SoRy pf wi2.60		9.1		1	28½	d28½	28½	— ¼
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.3	6	32	21⅛	21	21¼	+ ⅛
34¾	22½	Soutind	.72b	2.7	9	115	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.9	15	229	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.1	5	92	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
29⅝	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.24	5.0	7	31	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	1.9	5	534	15⅞	14⅝	15½	+ ½
32½	20	SwtFI pf1.50		5.0		46	29¾	28	29¾	+1⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.3	8	47	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	SpartF	.40	2.5	7	15	16⅛	16	16	
15½	8⅝	Sparton	.60	4.9	11	11	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	SpectPh			16	252	24½	23	24½	+1⅜
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.5	5	35	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
38¾	31	SperyH pf 3		9.4		5	32	31¼	32	+1
49⅝	32⅝	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	909	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+1⅛
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.4	9	84	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	113	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	22	Squibb	1.08	3.4	12	553	31⅞	30½	31⅜	+1¼
13⅝	11¾	StaRite	.70	5.8	6	28	12⅛	12	12⅛	
23	16½	Staley	1	5.1	15	25	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.3	10	263	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅛
35	20¾	StBPnt	.56	2.7	9	471	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ¼
20½	11⅛	StdMotA	.64	4.2	8	4	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
48⅞	36¾	StOilCl	2.80	6.1	7	693	46⅜	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜
58½	44	StOInd	3	5.4	8	1407	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
47¼	28⅜	StOilOh	.88	1.9	12	1144	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅜
64	57⅝	SOOh pf3.75		6.5		z10	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
12¼	6¼	StPacCp	.50b	6.0	4	29	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.2	7	39	16	15½	15½	
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.2	8	86	25½	24⅞	25½	+1
29⅝	22¾	Starret	1.32	4.6	7	6	28⅝	28¼	28¾	+1
5⅝	3¼	StMutInv			22	27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	9.7		26	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
49¼	35¼	StaufCh	2	5.0	7	95	40½	40	40¼	+ ¼
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.7	5	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.1	4	22	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.9	10	795	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	10	77	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.0	11	236	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	7	100	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	7.0	6	21	30	28⅞	30	+1⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.5	10	23	29¾	29½	29¼	— ⅛
54¼	42⅝	StoneW	2.75r	6.0	8	23	46½	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
26⅞	10½	StonCon	.60	2.3	20	245	26¼	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	StopShp	1.10	6.6	4	19	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	17⅝	StorTec			15	559	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
35⅛	22½	StorerB	1.30	4.0	9	33	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ½
17⅝	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	354	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
32⅞	27⅝	StufWar	1.25	4.2	5	102	29½	28½	29½	+1¼
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.7	14	118	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.5	6	92	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	21	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.5	14	39	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
47⅝	35⅝	SunCo	2.80	6.3	6	61	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25		4.9		5	45½	45½	45½	
24⅝	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	6.9	6	482	20¾	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅞
26⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	152	23½	22½	23½	+1¼
69⅝	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.1		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
14	9	SunsM	.20e	1.6	23	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.2	9	23	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
337	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	37	34	334	331	333	+5
16⅞	9⅛	SupmkG	.42	3.4	5	66	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
31	19⅝	Supm pf1.30		4.7		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
13¾	5	Supscp				6	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7¾	SutroM	.90a	9.6	9	17	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.2	7	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.0	8	119	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	8	14	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
		—T—T—T—								
20½	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.7	12	28	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
42⅛	29¾	TRW	1.80	5.0	7	106	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ½
92¾	68¼	TRW pf4.40		5.7		8	78¼	77½	77⅝	+ ⅝
81	63½	TRW pr4.50		6.7		2	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	94	21	21	21	
5	1¾	Talcott				7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley	1	8.9	7	78	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1		8.6		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅛	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.7	7	103	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			8	246	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
30⅝	12⅝	Tandycft			11	143	25½	24¾	24¾	+1⅜
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.6	10	74	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.3		62	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
15½	7⅝	Tchncolr	.60	6.7	8	23	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn			10	200	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	14	312	50⅝	49½	50½	+1
10⅝	6	Telecor			7	153	10½	10	10	
126⅝	68¼	Teledn	9.14t	7.9	6	517	117½	116¼	116¼	— ¼
14⅝	8¼	Telprmt			18	203	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
9¼	3	Telex			11	487	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
34½	28¼	Tennco	2.20	7.4	7	627	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
89½	81½	Tenc pr 7.40		8.9		125	83⅞	83½	83½	— ¼
128½	104½	Tennc pf5.50		5.0		1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
12⅝	6¾	Tesoro			6	1106	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¼	Tesor pf2.16		9.4		129	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
27⅝	22¼	Texaco	2	8.2	7	2288	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
41¾	35	TexCm	1.40	3.7	8	97	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ½
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.8	7	101	39⅞	39¼	39½	— ⅛
27¾	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.2		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87		10.		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.8	7	283	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ½
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.0	5	134	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅛
92½	61⅝	TexInst	2	2.4	14	300	83⅞	82½	83¼	+1
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt			18	570	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	443	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	11	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.7	8	737	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	Texsgif	1.20	5.1	18	x178	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
44⅝	35¼	TexsIf pf 3		7.2		x34	41¾	41⅝	41¾	
13½	2¼	Texfl Ind			10	35	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
35	22¼	Textron	1.80	6.9	6	160	26¼	25½	26	+ ½
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.2		6	28⅝	28½	28¾	+ ⅝
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40		6.1		10	23	23	23	
39⅝	24	Thiokol	1.30	4.2	7	135	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
48⅝	33⅝	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	13	16	41¾	41	41¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.4	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.9	5	12	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.52	3.7	12	60	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
32⅝	17¾	Ticor	1.28	3.9	8	1948	u32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ½

(Continued on Page 10)

To keep a business rolling, it helps to have a banker with vision.

American Express International Banking Corporation helps this manufacturer accelerate exports into a key market.

When a European manufacturer of heavy-duty trucks was expanding his business in the developing world, he called on American Express Bank. Because some very specialized knowledge was needed to evaluate the risk and come up with an attractive and flexible financing package.

So the trucks kept right on rolling. Into an important export market.

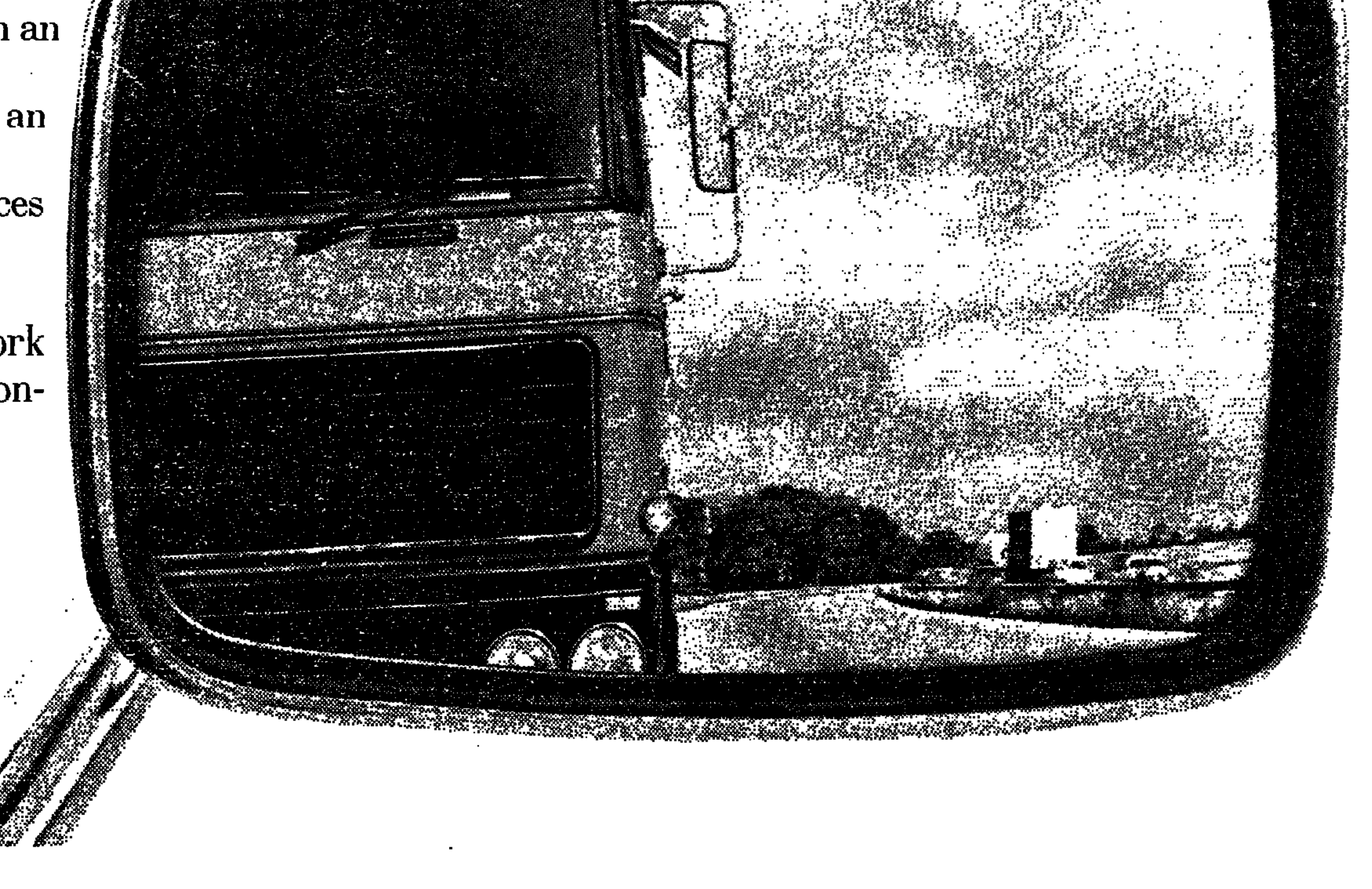
Our bankers can draw upon the resources of a global network of commercial and investment banking offices and subsidiaries.

77 offices, in 31 countries. Plus a New York Agency, and more than 2,000 active correspondent account relationships.

That's the kind of worldwide coverage indigenous businesses find very useful, and the big multinational corporations just can't do without.

Perhaps your eyes can be opened to new opportunities by a banker with vision.

American Express Bank



NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 13

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.8	8	117	21¼	20⅝	21	+⅜
34⅝	15⅝	TigerInt	.60	2.7	6	677	22⅝	22	22	
50⅝	33¼	TimeIn	1.50	3.9	7	363	39½	38½	38⅝	+½
32⅝	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.4		34	29¼	28¾	29	
35¼	22⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.9	8	93	31¼	31	31	+¼
56¼	41	Timkn	3	5.7	7	x47	53⅝	53	53	—¼
34½	12¾	ToddSh			7	17	24¾	24	24½	+½
18½	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.5	8	35	17⅜	17	17⅜	+½
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	10.	8	48	22¼	22	22	
26¾	21½	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		7	23	23	23	
12⅛	7⅜	TonkaCp	.48	4.6		15	10⅝	10½	10½	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	3.6	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22¾	17⅞	ToroCo	.60	2.6	11	88	u23¼	22⅝	23¼	+1¼
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor	.40	2.1	7	42	19¾	19¼	19½	+¼
21¾	19	Trane			8	137	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.0	6	15	30⅝	30	30⅛	+⅛
30⅝	12	TWC			4	299	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+⅝
18⅛	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		25	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+¼
19⅝	12⅞	Transm	1	5.9	5	586	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅛
23¼	19½	TranInc	2	9.5		11	21	20¾	21	+⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.5	10	1121	u24¾	23¾	24⅝	+⅜
12⅝	7½	Transcn	.60	5.3	7	48	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf	6.45	8.5		z50	78	78	78	
27⅛	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		22	25	24¾	24¾	+⅛
18⅛	11⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	3	2	15	15	15	
29⅞	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.6	5	20	21½	21	21	—⅛
40⅝	27¾	Travlrs	2.08	5.9	4	338	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅜
44⅞	32½	Travelr pf	2	5.2		4	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—¼
20⅝	16⅛	TriCon	2.07e	12.		118	17½	17¼	17⅜	+¼
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM			7	16	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
13½	7⅛	TriaInd	.10r	1.1		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
24⅜	14⅜	TriaPc	.72	4.3	6	28	17	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.16	2.1	7	171	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
25	15⅝	Trinityln	1	5.0	6	18	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	41	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
40⅝	21⅝	TCFox	1.20a	3.4	5	154	35½	35⅛	35⅛	—⅜
23⅝	13½	TycoLab	.80	4.5	3	76	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅝
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	31	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
36	17	Tymshr			18	786	u39⅛	37⅝	38	+2⅞
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	19⅝	UAL	.80	3.0	2	3672	26¾	25⅞	26⅛	+¾
23¼	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.6	7	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	8.2	6	47	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
2⅞	1⅛	UMET Tr				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.9	6	234	22	21⅝	21½	+½
32¼	17	UVInd	1	3.1	6	814	32	31¾	31¾	
74½	41¾	UVIn pf	1.26	1.7		8	74	74	74	
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	7.6	5	37	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
63¼	49⅞	UniNV	3.93e	6.4	6	3	61	61	61	—⅜
30	12⅞	UnBnco	.92	3.3	11	170	28	27⅝	27¾	
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	5.1	9	26	47½	47⅛	47⅜	+⅜
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.8	6	365	35⅝	35⅛	35¾	+⅛
11¼	6⅝	UnCmrce	.20	2.3	11	32	9	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	4.7	6	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
15⅜	13¼	UnElec	1.44	9.9	7	128	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	9.9		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
58⅞	46⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.0	7	1217	u59⅞	58¾	59½	+⅜
60¼	40⅞	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	593	56⅝	54½	56⅛	+1⅝
20⅝	14½	UPac pf	.47	2.5		4	19½	18½	19	+¾
8½	5	Uniroyal				365	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
85	42	Uniryl pf	8	13.		z690	60¾	60¼	60⅝	+⅜
15½	6¾	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	44	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
21⅞	11¼	UBrd pf	1.20	10.		x6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
38⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.08	5.6	5	70	37¼	37	37¼	+⅛
26½	13⅞	UFInCal	1.13	5.0	5	50	22⅝	22¼	22½	
23½	13⅜	UnGrty	.12	.5	8	307	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+½
28⅛	22½	Ulllum	2.56	10.	8	10	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+¼
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.8	5	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
19⅛	8¾	UnitInn	.22	1.9	5	30	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.0	5	3	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
2¾	1⅜	UnPkMn				15	2	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
22¼	14¼	UnRefg	.72	3.3	5	31	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1½
16¾	14⅜	USFoS	1.58e	11.		16	15	14¾	14¾	—¼
37¼	29	USFid	2	6.4	4	391	31⅜	31	31⅜	+⅜
33⅝	21	USGyps	1.80	6.3	4	184	28⅝	27½	28½	+1⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.9		3	26	25¾	26	+¼
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.52	5.7	3	78	9¼	9	9⅛	
10	6¾	USInd	.64	7.5	5	98	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
20⅛	12⅜	USLeasg	.52	3.7	5	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
7	4⅝	US Rty				12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.32	6.4	5	8	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	+¼
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.6	9	345	24½	24¼	24¼	+⅛
37	27	USTobc	1.84	5.4	11	15	34¼	34¼	34¼	
52½	33½	UnTech	2.20	5.9	7	615	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
140½	101¾	UTch pf	7.32	7.0		1	104	104	104	—1½
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.4		41	52⅝	52	52	—¼
20	17⅜	UnITel	1.44	7.3	7	113	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
24¾	21⅝	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.2		5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅝	10⅛	Unitrod	.20	1.0	11	461	u22¼	19⅝	21	+1½
9¾	6¾	Univar	.56	8.0	6	15	7	7	7	—⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.9	8	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+¼
24	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	41	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
56	32⅛	Upjohn	1.52	3.3	11	451	46¼	45½	46	+⅜
25	16	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	321	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+1
11¾	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.6		11	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
19⅛	17	UtoPL	1.76	9.0	10	76	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+⅛
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.6		4	29¼	29	29¼	+¼
24½	20⅝	UtPL pf	2.04	9.2		27	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.5	6	15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.2	7	23	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+⅜
9¾	4¼	Valleyin	.40	6.5	19	106	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	6	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+¼
21¾	11¼	Varian	.40	2.5	60	163	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+¼
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.5	4	155	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
20¼	16⅛	Veeco			8	142	19⅝	18⅞	19	+⅞
9⅝	4	Vendo				50	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+⅜
3⅞	1¾	Venice				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		35	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+¼
29⅞	17¾	Viacom	.25	.9	14	38	28¼	27⅞	28	+½
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.4	7	381	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
105¾	96	VaEP pf	9.75	9.9		z20	98	98	98	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf	2.90	10.		2	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
86⅞	75½	VaE pfJ	7.72	10.		z10	77½	77½	77½	+½
84½	71¾	VaEP pf	7.45	9.9		z250	75	73½	75	+1
16	7¾	Vornado				59	145	12¾	12⅛	12⅜—¼
16	8¼	VulcInc	.48	5.6	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
37¼	23¼	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	4	31	31	31	
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	x58	34½	33⅝	34½	+¾
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.3	6	15	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.5	8	107	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
7	3½	WachRty				17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅞	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	13	14	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
30½	17¼	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	7	39	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	+⅝
38	27¼	WlkrA	1.60a	4.6	7	46	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅜
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	2	24	24	24	+¼
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.7	4	8	21	20¾	20⅞	—⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	6.0	5	490	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
12⅞	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.8		z540	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.7		7	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
12⅞	7⅛	WardFd			9	23	11	10¾	10⅞	
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	35	10	9¾	10	+⅛
22⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.7	6	39	24	23¼	23¾	+1¼
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.2	8	304	46¼	45¾	45¾	+⅛
113	63	WrnC pf	1.25	1.4		2	91⅞	90¼	90¼	+¼
32½	22⅞	WarnrL	1.20	5.0	9	1695	24⅛	23¾	24	
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.4	10	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
31⅝	19¾	WshNat	1.20	5.1	6	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
37½	20⅝	WashSH	1.40	3.8	10	262	u37¾	37¼	37¼	—¼
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.1	7	x35	23	22¾	22¾	+⅛
31⅞	19	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	65	29½	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
26¼	15	WatkInJ	.40	2.2	13	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
7½	4¾	WayGos	.48	8.2	8	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.6	5	8	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
13¾	12⅜	Wean pf	1.26	9.6		8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.2	11	136	17¾	17¼	17¼	—⅛
40¾	27	WelsMkt	1.20	3.2	9	5	37⅞	37¼	37½	+½
33¼	24⅝	WellsF	1.40	5.2	5	72	27	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.9	8	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
52½	45	WIPP pf	4.50	9.5		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
40	31½	WIPtPe	2.80	8.6	5	15	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+½
11⅛	8¾	WstctT	.80	7.5	9	65	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.6	3	203	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+¼
37	23¾	WAir pf	2	7.8		22	25¾	25⅜	25½	—⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.5	6	663	25	24⅞	24⅞	—⅜
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	9	136	24½	24⅛	24¼	—⅛
40⅝	21½	WPacIn	1	2.5	5	49	39¾	39¼	39¼	+¼
25⅛	15	WnPubl	.88	3.5	14	281	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—¼
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.7	6	243	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+½
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		19	10¾	10½	10½	—⅛
25⅝	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		4	22⅝	22¼	22¾	—⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.4	6	742	18¼	18	18	
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.0	7	32	26⅞	26⅝	26½	+¼
24⅜	15⅝	Weybrg	1.08	6.0	5	10	18	17¾	18	+⅜
31⅝	20⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.4	9	537	29⅞	28¾	29½	+⅝
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.6		42	42¼	41½	42¼	+1¼
41	27⅜	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	74	29⅝	29⅝	29½	
44⅜	32	WheelF pf	2	6.2		9	32½	32½	32½	—¼
16½	8¾	WheelPit			4	101	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+⅜
58⅜	40½	WhelPlt pf	6	13.		z60	48	48	48	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.7	6	70	18¼	17⅞	18	+⅛
24⅞	16⅜	WhitC	1.30	6.4	4	94	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
44	39¼	WhitC pfA	3	7.5		1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
15⅝	5⅞	WhiteMt				160	7	6¾	7	+⅛
18¾	7⅜	Whittak	.50	3.9	6	323	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+½
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.1	5	126	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅜
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	5.2	9	33	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.6	38	342	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+½
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	22	393	8	7½	8	+½
31¾	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.7	9	94	30½	30¼	30½	+¼
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			38	75	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	10.	12	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.6	7	1048	26⅛	26	26	
106	97¼	WisE pf	8.90	8.9		z110	100	98¾	100	+2½
96	82¼	WisE pf	7.75	9.3		z40	83½	83½	83½	+1¼
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.5	7	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	26	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
21¼	17⅜	WiscPS	1.62	8.4	8	17	19⅜	19	19¼	+⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.4	6	55	22½	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
17½	10	WittrR	.80	6.9	5	102	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
13⅝	4⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.5	9	368	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	—⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Womelc	.60	3.9	8	19	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+¼
30⅜	15⅝	WoodPt	.40	1.3	13	692	u31⅝	29⅝	30	—⅜
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.0	5	200	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf	2.20	7.7		3	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—⅛
12⅞	4⅝	WorldAir			48	16	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.7	6	14	10½	10¼	10¼	
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.3	6	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.4	5	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+¼
7½	2	Wyly				36	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	49½	Xerox	2.40	4.2	10	1315	57⅝	56½	57	+½
50⅝	23	XTRA	1.04	3.2	3	80	32½	32⅛	32½	+¼
17	16⅝	XTRA	wi			3	16½	d16⅛	16½	—¼
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	6	3	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
21⅞	14¼	ZaleCp	1	6.2	7	44	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
18⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.2	17	233	14	13⅝	13¾	
17⅞	8½	ZayreCp			4	205	11½	11	11½	+½
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.0	34	359	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+¼
19½	12½	Zurmind	.80	5.1	7	23	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 13, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
17341	Abitibi	$18⅝	18	18	—⅜
2000	Agnico E	$6½	6½	6½	—⅛
1000	Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
32245	Alta Gas A	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
234	Alta Nat	$50	48	50	+3
950	Algo Cent	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+½
12560	Am Bonzo	$25½	23¾	23¾	—1½
2830	Andres W A	$14	13¾	13¾	—½
35	Argus C pr	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
17925	Atco A	$21½	20¾	21½	+⅜
14390	BP Can	$23	22¾	22⅞	—¼
15995	Bank N S	$24½	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
25	Beth Cop A	$17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅜
4753	Bralor Res	$9⅛	9	9	+⅛
3695	Bramalea	$17⅝	16¾	16¾	—¾
14783	Brameda	250	233	235	—15
5200	Brenda M	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
2030	BCFP	$19⅞	19	19	—⅛
9961	BC Phone	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
47540	Brunswk	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2400	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
2205	Cad Frv	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+¼
12231	Cal Pow A	$40½	40	40	—½
1100	Camflo	$15	14¾	14¾	—⅜
5943	C Nor West	$10½	9⅞	10	—⅛
3550	C Pakrs C	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
925	Can Perm	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
2150	Can Trust A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
686	C Tung	$22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
3801	CCablesy A	$20½	20¼	20½	+½
6850	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
17540	CI Bk Com	$28⅝	28½	28½	—¼
1318	Cdn Tire A	$27¼	27	27	+¼
800	C Utilles	$17	16⅞	17	
1300	Canbra	420	415	420	
315	Candel Oil	$37	37	37	+2
3100	Cassiar	$9½	9¼	9½	
10700	Celanese	$5	495	495	—5
7420	C Holiday I	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
10950	Con Distrb	$10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
7209	Cons Gas	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
1860	Con Fardy	315	310	310	
3730	Conwest	$6½	6¼	6½	+⅜
4940	Craigmt	$6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
3205	Crush Intl	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+¼
9450	Cyprus	$14⅛	14	14	
21960	Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
33800	Daon Dev	$18⅝	17¾	18½	+¾
3450	Daon A	$7	7	7	
2416	Denison	$82½	82	82	—½
6950	Dicknsn	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
25600	D Bridge	$30¼	30	30⅛	
5050	Dofasco A	$31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+½
10650	Dom Store	$18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
420	Du Pont	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
11300	Dylex L A	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
3725	East Mal	180	174	174	
1800	Electham A	440	415	440	+30
820	Emco	$8⅝	8¾	8⅝	
10152	Falcon C	$8	7¾	7¾	—¼
11831	Fibrg Nik A	$39½	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
200	Fed Ind A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
200	Fed Pion	$37	37	37	—2
2250	Francana	$10	9½	9½	—½
800	Fraser A	$15	15	15	+⅛
175	Fruehauf	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
3195	G M Res	415	405	410	+10
550	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
3000	G Distrb w	278	272	275	—5
18750	Gibraltar	$8¾	8⅝	8½	
200	Graft G	$38⅝	38¼	38¼	—⅛
12300	Granduc	120	110	115	—1
770	GL Forest	$44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+⅜
400	Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
500	H Group A	400	400	400	
7825	Hard Crp A	390	380	390	+10
1530	Harlequin	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
540	Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10	—⅛
8169	Hayes D	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
8165	H Bay Co	$21¾	21½	21¾	
9555	IAC	$17¾	17½	17¾	
6800	Indal	$14	13⅞	14	
3500	Indusmin	$16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
800	Inland Gas	$11¼	11¼	11⅛	
3050	Int Mogul	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
11780	Int Pipe A	$17½	17	17⅛	+⅛
1725	Ivaco A	$13¾	13½	13¾	—⅛
850	Jannock	$23¾	23½	23½	—½
36810	Kaiser Re	$17¾	16⅞	17¼	+⅞
17600	Kam Kotia	495	480	485	+5
1200	Kelsey H	$23	22⅝	22¾	—¼
8056	Kerr A A	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
2632	Labatt A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
2700	Lacana	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1700	LOnt Cem	$5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
300	Lob Co A	475	475	475	+5
300	Lob Co B	450	450	450	
175	Loeb M	$9⅛	9¼	9¼	—⅛
3100	MICC	$10	9⅞	10	
5751	Mclan H A	$20	20	20	
19225	MB Ltd	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
1278	Matgml A	$18⅛	18	18	—¼
700	McGraw H	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
17656	Molson A	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+⅜
2300	Molson B	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅜
6232	Moore	$34½	34¼	34½	+⅛
21989	Murphy	$17⅜	16¾	17	—⅛
340	Nat Trust	$22	22	22	—½
14636	Noranda A	$42	41¼	41⅝	—½
25844	Norcen	$17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
1335	NTecm B w	$22⅛	21½	22	+1
200	Nowsco W	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
54842	Oakwood P	$5⅛	490	5	+10
11560	Ocelot B	$14¼	14½	14⅝	—⅛
25060	Oshawa A	$8¼	8	8¼	+¼
24771	Page Pet	$11	9⅞	10½	+¾
2700	Pamour A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	
2090	PanCan P	$42½	41¾	42⅛	+⅜
31	Patino N V	$22	20¼	22	+1½
7200	Pembina	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
7868	Petrofina	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+1⅛
2558	Pine Point	$30¼	30	30	
27400	Placer G	265	250	257	+7
800	Placer	$27½	27¼	27½	+⅜
300	Ram	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
600	Redpath A	$14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
1000	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
800	Reichhold	$10⅛	10⅛	10½	—⅛
6775	Revnu Prp	157	155	155	
450	Roman	$29½	29⅛	29½	
708	Rothman	$23	22¾	22¾	+¼
127957	Sceptre	$10	9½	9⅝	+⅜
2000	Scotts A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
12343	Shell Can	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
6642	Sherritt A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
10181	Simpsons	245	235	240	—5
8940	Simpsn S A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1800	Slater Stl	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5400	Southm	$26¾	26½	26⅝	—⅛
1125	St Brodcst	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
16529	Stelco A	$29	28½	28⅝	
3225	Steep R	400	385	400	+10
700	Taro	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1335	Teck Cor A	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
1486	Teck Cor B	$12½	12	12	—½
1100	Teledyne	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
4700	Tex Can	$50	49½	50	+½
3400	Thom N A	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
13553	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
1750	Torstar B	$17¾	17¼	17½	+¼
2114	Traders A	$17¼	17	17¼	+¼
9220	Trns Mt A	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	
5777	TrCan PL	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	
56178	UGas A	$10⅛	10	10	
15251	Union Oil	$25¼	25	25	
2600	U Keno	$10¾	10½	10⅝	
9655	U Siscoe	$9⅞	8¾	9⅝	+⅞
1320	Un Carbid	$20¼	19¾	20¼	+1¼
600	Van Der	435	425	425	+5
5890	Verstl Car	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4000	Vestgron	$14	14	14	
400	Voyager P	$23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+⅜
7910	Weldwod	$21⅝	21⅜	21½	+¼
7400	West Mine	$6⅝	6	6	—¼
6830	Weston	$23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+½
1125	Woodwd A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
11900	Yk Bear	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
2900	Yukon C	415	410	415	

Total sales 4,817,947 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 13, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
12280	Bnk Mont	$25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
64800	Basic Res	$7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅝
1485	Con Bath	$12⅝	12⅜	12½	—⅛
2100	FCA Int	300	300	300	
4525	Imasco	$38⅛	38	38⅛	—⅛
2100	Laur Fin	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
275	Power Cp	$22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
1050	Roll and A	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+½
3285	Royal Bk	$40	39⅝	40	+⅛
5066	Steinbrg A	$24	24	24	—¼
800	Zellers	$9½	9⅛	9½	+¼

Total sales 1,264,783 shares.

Dollar Loans Off in Japan

(Continued from Page 7)

ed aid. This could lead to "a general tightening in the market," he added.

Central Banks Limit Deposits

BASEL, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Central bank governors meeting at the Bank for International Settlements yesterday reaffirmed their gentlemen's agreement not to increase their deposits in the Euromarkets, sources said. They said that this reaffirmation formed a part of their discussions on possibilities for strengthening the management of the Euromarket.

The agreement dates back to 1971 and involves the central banks of the Group of Ten (major industrialized) countries plus Switzerland. The sources said it has remained constantly in force since then and yesterday's reaffirmation did not involve any changes.

Dow Chemical Issue

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Dow Chemical Overseas Capital intends to float a $200-million, 15-year Eurobond through a syndicate led by European Banking and Deutsche Bank.

The offering is expected to be priced at 99½ bearing a coupon of 9⅞ percent annually to yield 9.69 percent at maturity. Guaranteed by Dow Chemical, the issue provides a sinking fund starting after three years which will reduce the average life to 12.165 years.

NEW YORK, February 13 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.30	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	100-101	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	.87⅞-91¼	.63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.1421	5.9744
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.215	4.920
Gold N.Y., oz	240.60	177.40
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 13, 197?	1,030.60 f	912.50 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

February 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.89	5.89	5.83	5.84	—.02
Apr	6.10	6.11	6.06	6.06	—.06
May	7.00	7.00	6.87	6.91	—.06
Nov	5.60	5.67	5.60	5.60	+.03
May	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87	—.03

Est. sales: 1,316; sales Mon. 995.

Total open interest Mon. 13,207 off 33 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	124.75	125.40	123.80	125.02	—0.23
May	123.80	123.88	122.70	123.73	—0.60
Jul	124.25	124.70	123.50	124.18	—0.55
Sep	123.75	125.10	124.00	125.05	—0.19
Dec	123.50	123.85	123.00	123.50	—0.50
Mar	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.50	—0.25
May	122.50	122.50	122.50	122.25	

Est. sales: 1,045; sales Mon. 777.

Total open interest Mon. 8,137 up 128 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.35	8.37	8.24	8.25	—0.12
May	8.69	8.73	8.59	8.59	—0.15
Jul	8.99	9.03	8.86	8.88	—0.15
Sep	9.21	9.24	9.10	9.11	—0.14
Oct	9.32	9.34	9.20	9.23	—0.10
Mar	10.05	10.05	9.86	9.86	—0.13
May	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.08	—0.11

Est. sales: 5,825; sales Mon. 4,679.

Total open interest Mon. 36,602 up 309 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	112.70	113.70	112.50	113.00	+0.30
May	115.65	116.25	115.30	115.60	—0.05
Jul	117.60	118.25	117.10	117.50	+0.25
Sep	118.40	118.50	117.90	118.50	+0.35
Nov	113.00	113.00	112.70	113.10	+0.40
Jan	108.00	108.10	107.70	108.00	+0.25

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 13, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GulfWstn	1,177,400	14⅝	+½
Pittston Co	532,800	21¼	+¼
UAL Inc	367,200	26⅛	+¾
Boeing	245,100	71⅛	+⅞
Gen Elec	233,300	46½	
Texaco Inc	228,800	24½	+⅛
Occident Pet	227,900	18⅝	—⅛
AtlRichfl	216,900	60⅛	+⅛
Scott Paper	195,700	17⅜	+¼
Ticor	194,800	32⅝	+½
Gard Denv	188,500	30⅝	
AmTT	186,300	64⅛	+⅜
Cont Oil	183,500	31½	+⅜
Exxon	179,100	50⅝	+⅜
StJoe Min	175,400	28¼	+⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	28.52	22.92
Advanced	1,044	643
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	9.65
Declined	424	737
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	6.62
Unchanged	380	458
Total Issues	1,848	1,837
New highs	N.A.	21
New lows	N.A.	14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	827.88	836.19	826.14	830.21	+5.37
20 Trn	209.83	213.67	209.39	212.50	+3.21
15 Util	103.62	104.13	103.18	103.72	+0.34
65 Stk	280.32	283.46	279.62	281.73	+2.29

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	99.58	98.25	98.73	+0.73
Industrials	111.11	109.63	110.36	+0.86
Utilities	51.00	50.41	50.72	+0.03
Finance	11.37	11.23	11.31	+0.07
Transp.	13.27	12.99	13.20	+0.21

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.54	55.33	55.46	+0.42
Industrials	60.96	60.78	60.82	+0.49
Transp.	42.77	42.60	42.75	+0.61
Utilities	39.42	39.31	39.42	+0.20
Finance	56.28	56.16	56.26	+0.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 12	119,250	269,202	1,520
February 9	117,457	244,758	595
February 8	119,571	239,016	846
February 7	134,170	253,670	1,318
February 6	130,121	273,185	1,400

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Tubos Mex	251,100	19	—1
ResrtIntA	136,600	35½	—¾
McCull Oil	109,700	5⅛	+⅛
HouOilM	93,500	18	
SCE 8.85pf	75,600	23¾	
BowValley	71,400	21¼	
Syntex Corp	61,700	36⅝	+1
TotalPtl NA	58,200	17⅜	—⅜
RangerOil	53,700	15½	+⅜
Swest GFln	51,000	13⅞	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.30	2.95
Advanced	353	260
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.41
Declined	206	317
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	0.87
Unchanged	245	231
Total Issues	804	808
New highs	22	17
New lows	1	6

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	161.82	+1.11

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	107.75	108.00	107.75	108.00	+0.25
May	107.90	107.90	107.90	107.90	+0.30

Est. sales: 600; sales Mon. 2,342.

Total open interest Mon. 8,836 up 114 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	154.55	155.25	152.00	153.00	—4.00
May	156.95	157.25	153.50	155.25	—2.75
Jul	159.30	159.40	155.50	157.25	—3.05
Sep	160.80	161.10	157.50	158.90	—3.30
Dec	163.00	163.00	159.75	160.70	—3.50

Est. sales: 1,223; sales Mon. 1,353.

Total open interest Mon. 6,794 up 34 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	64.10	64.54	62.65	65.42	+0.37
May	66.20	66.80	65.91	66.78	+0.38
Jul	67.66	68.35	67.51	68.30	+0.44
Oct	66.20	66.50	65.80	66.47	+0.32
Dec	64.80	65.25	64.66	65.22	+0.25
Mar	65.65	66.00	65.65	66.00	+0.05
May	66.90	66.90	66.90	67.00	+0.10

Est. sales: 6,250; sales Mon. 6,895.

Total open interest Mon. 34,959 off 594 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	82.25	83.80	81.75	82.00	—2.75
May	84.25	84.75	82.75	82.80	—2.95
Jul	84.30	84.75	82.65	82.70	—2.95
Sep	84.50	84.70	82.60	82.60	—3.00
Dec	84.00	84.40	82.30	82.30	—3.00
Jan	83.90	84.05	82.15	82.15	—3.00
Mar	83.90	84.10	82.90	81.95	—3.05
May	83.90	83.90	82.00	81.75	—2.95
Jul	83.65	83.80	81.50	81.55	—2.95
Sep	83.30	83.50	82.50	81.35	—2.95
Dec	83.00	83.00	83.00	81.05	—2.95

Est. sales: 11,500; sales Mon. 7,967.

Total open interest Mon. 57,533 up 220 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	718.50	718.50	702.20	702.60	
Mar	716.00	724.50	716.00	716.00	—29.40
Apr	728.00	728.00	720.30	720.30	—20.00
May	726.50	732.80	724.60	724.60	—20.00
Jul	734.50	741.10	733.10	733.10	—20.00
Sep	741.70	748.00	741.70	741.70	—20.00
Dec	754.10	761.50	754.10	754.10	—20.00
Jan	760.00	763.00	758.50	758.40	—20.00
Mar	768.00	774.00	766.80	766.80	—20.00
May	776.00	780.50	775.90	775.30	—20.00
Jul	788.00	788.00	783.80	783.80	—20.00
Sep	799.00	799.00	799.00	792.30	—20.00
Dec	805.30	805.30	805.30	805.30	—20.00

Est. sales: 18,000; sales Mon. 20,446.

Total open interest Mon. 226,900 up 969 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	404.50	408.40	404.50	404.50	—10.00
Jul	405.00	408.00	404.20	404.20	—10.00
Oct	405.00	407.50	405.00	405.00	—10.00
Jan	405.90	408.00	405.90	405.90	—10.00
Apr	407.50	409.00	406.60	406.60	—10.00
Jul	407.50	407.70	407.70	407.30	—10.00
Oct	409.00	409.50	409.50	408.06	—10.00

Est. sales: 1,942; sales Mon. 1,979.

Total open interest Mon. 9,373 off 159 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	240.50	243.10	237.80	239.00	—6.50
Mar	241.50	241.50	238.50	239.90	—6.70
Apl	244.00	245.90	240.50	241.90	—6.70
Jne	249.00	250.20	244.80	246.20	—6.80
Aug	252.50	254.00	248.80	250.50	—6.90
Oct	256.00	259.00	253.00	254.80	—7.00
Dec	260.00	263.50	258.00	259.10	—7.10
Feb	265.00	266.50	261.00	263.50	—7.20
Apr	270.00	270.80	269.70	267.90	—7.30
Jne	275.00	276.00	272.20	272.40	—7.40
Aug	280.60	280.80	277.00	277.00	—7.40
Oct	285.20	285.20	283.00	281.60	—7.40
Dec	287.00	287.00	287.00	286.20	—7.50

Sales estimated :32,000

CHICAGO FUTURES

February 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.61	3.62½	3.58	3.62¼	—.02¼
May	3.43	3.44	3.40½	3.43¾	—.01¾
Jul	3.22	3.22½	3.20¼	3.22	—.01¼
Sep	3.24	3.24	3.22	3.23¾	—.00¾
Dec	3.34½	3.34½	3.32	3.33¾	—.01¼
Mar				3.43	—.01½

Sales Mon. 8,157.

Total open interest Mon. 39,893, off 720 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.35¾	2.35¾	2.34¼	2.35	—.01
May	2.45	2.45¼	2.44	2.44¾	—.01
Jul	2.50½	2.50½	2.49	2.50	—.01
Sep	2.53	2.53½	2.52½	2.53¼	—.01
Dec	2.57	2.57¼	2.56	2.57	—.00¾
Mar	2.63¾	2.64¾	2.63¼	2.64½	—.00¼

Sales Mon. 16,574.

Total open interest Mon. 143,911, off 72 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.30	7.33	7.23½	7.30¼	—.11¼
May	7.47	7.47	7.36½	7.44	—.11½
Jul	7.50	7.55	7.45	7.54	—.10½
Aug	7.47	7.47	7.38	7.43½	—.12¼
Sep	7.03	7.08	7.01½	7.06	—.05
Nov	6.84	6.88½	6.82	6.87¼	—.01
Jan	6.92	6.95½	6.91	6.95½	—.01½
Mar	7.02	7.05½	7.00½	7.05½	—.00½

Sales Mon. 49,597.

Total open interest Mon. 138,246, up 784 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	193.50	193.50	191.30	192.20	—3.00
May	196.50	196.50	194.50	195.40	—3.20
Jul	199.50	199.50	196.90	197.90	—3.10
Aug	198.50	198.50	196.50	197.50	—2.90
Sep	194.00	194.00	193.00	194.00	—1.50
Oct	189.00	190.00	188.50	189.50	— .70
Dec	188.70	190.00	188.00	189.30	— .80
Jan	189.00	189.70	189.00	189.10	— .90
Mar	191.50	192.00	191.50	192.00	+ .80

Sales Mon. 9,509.

Total open interest Mon. 51,316, off 1,790 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.30	27.30	26.70	26.77	— .83
May	27.30	27.30	26.70	26.88	— .78
Jul	27.21	27.21	26.60	26.82	— .73
Aug	26.70	26.85	26.30	26.55	— .65
Sep	25.70	25.80	25.40	25.50	— .60
Oct	24.75	24.90	24.60	24.80	— .35
Dec	24.50	24.60	24.40	24.50	— .23

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	24.40	24.50	24.35	24.38	— .27
Mar	24.20	24.40	24.20	24.37	— .23

Sales Mon. 11,327.

Total open interest Mon. 57,185, off 80 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.40½	1.40½	1.38	1.39¼	—.02¼
May	1.48½	1.49	1.46½	1.47¾	—.02
Jul	1.55¾	1.55¾	1.53	1.54½	—.02¼
Sep	1.59½	1.59½	1.57½	1.57½	—.02¼
Dec	1.64	1.64½	1.62½	1.62¾	—.02

Sales Mon. 751.

Total open interest Mon. 6,363, off 22 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.20	65.50	65.10	65.37	+ .15
Apr	65.65	65.90	65.40	65.72	— .10
Jun	66.65	67.25	66.55	67.10	+ .20
Aug	65.25	66.00	65.25	65.77	+ .22
Oct	64.55	65.07	64.45	64.55	
Dec	65.75	66.20	65.62	65.97	+ .22
Jan				66.75	+ .15
Feb	67.65	67.80	67.55	67.70	
Apr	68.00	68.25	68.00	68.25	+ .15
Jun	69.00	69.25	69.00	69.10	— .10

Est. sales: 23,096; sales Mon. 23,815.

Total open interest Mon. 98,173, up 1,860 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	79.35	80.15	79.30	80.02	+ .60
Apr	80.30	80.90	80.05	80.85	+ .47
May	80.30	80.90	80.07	80.80	+ .48
Aug	81.60	81.50	80.60	81.45	+ .60
Sep	80.50	81.50	80.50	81.40	+ .70
Oct	80.35	80.97	80.35	80.90	+ .45
Nov	81.10	81.95	81.10	81.75	+ .40
Jan	82.50	82.70	82.40	82.60	+ .20

Est. sales: 2,285; sales Mon. 3,095.

Total open interest Mon. 23,386, off 7 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	54.90	55.60	54.52	55.57	+ .80
Apr	51.60	52.37	51.42	52.15	+ .68
Jun	53.00	53.90	52.90	53.87	+ .97
Jul	53.00	54.00	52.90	53.95	+1.00
Aug	50.40	51.25	50.32	51.22	+ .90
Oct	48.00	49.00	48.00	48.95	+ .55
Dec	48.50	49.25	48.50	49.15	+ .35
Feb	48.30	48.70	48.30	48.70	+ .45
Apr	46.40	46.40	46.30	46.40	+ .15

Est. sales: 6,060; sales Mon. 5,353.

Total open interest Mon. 27,305, up 259 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	64.90	66.20	64.30	65.92	+ .65
Mar	64.20	66.05	64.00	65.77	+1.25
May	65.00	66.85	64.82	66.82	+1.25
Jul	65.00	66.85	64.70	66.82	+1.22
Aug	63.50	64.95	63.40	64.95	+1.35

Est. sales: 4,367; sales Mon. 1,705.

Total open interest Mon. 10,141, off 356 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.75	48.00	47.75	47.75	+ .20
Mar	48.00	48.15	47.85	48.15	+ .25
Apr	48.10	48.15	48.10	48.15	+ .23
May	49.60	49.75	49.60	49.75	+ .05
Jun	52.60	52.77	52.60	52.75	+ .20
Jul	51.60	51.80	51.60	51.75	+ .20
Aug	49.20	49.20	49.20	49.20	+ .20

Sales Mon. 161.

Total open interest Mon. 1,309, up 69 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	58.55	59.00	57.60	57.60	— .90
Mar	56.00	56.05	54.25	54.40	—1.80
Apr	51.95	51.95	49.95	50.15	— .80
May	50.45	50.45	49.90	50.00	— .50
Jun				50.30	— .20
Sep	58.25	58.25	58.00	58.05	— .10
Dec	60.00	60.00	59.66	59.80	— .20

Est. sales: 196; sales Mon. 142.

Total open interest Mon. 983, off 16 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	215.80	216.00	213.60	215.10	— .20
May	214.50	215.80	212.50	213.80	— .70
Jul	213.00	214.50	212.00	213.70	— .40
Sep	208.30	210.50	208.30	209.20	—1.30
Nov	207.00	209.00	207.00	207.90	— .60
Jan	208.50	208.50	208.50	208.50	
Mar	209.00	209.00	208.50	208.50	— .70

Sales: Mon. 447.

Total open interest Mon. 5,171, up 22 from Fri.

IMM Futures

February 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6007	0.6067	0.6000	0.6035 a	—0.0071
June	0.6165	0.6233	0.6158	0.6195 a	—0.0078
Sept	0.6320	0.6360 b	0.6310	0.6348 b	—0.0080
Dec	0.6450	0.6500 b	0.6445	0.6493	—0.0089
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6580 a	—0.0036
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	—0.0010
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2378	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2389	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4998	5058	4998	5033	—0015
June	5093	5150	5092	5129	—0005
Sept	5205	5205	5175	5205	—0030
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5335 a	—0049
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9860	2.0025	1.9835	1.9970	—0.0040
June	1.9730	1.9890	1.9700	1.9850	—0.0020
Sept	1.9620	1.9675	1.9600	1.9750 a	+0.0015
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9600	+0.0040
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8380	0.8390	0.8373	0.8380	+0.0014
June	0.8390	0.8390	0.8382	0.8385	+0.0015
Sept	0.8400	0.8403	0.8391	0.8400	+0.0020
Dec	0.8390	0.8405	0.8340	0.8400	+0.0010
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5395	0.5428	0.5393	0.5422	—0.0020
June	0.5428	0.5520	0.5488	0.5519	—0.0026
Sept	0.5577	0.5602 b	0.5577	0.5602 b	—0.0030
Dec	0.5670	0.5702 b	0.5670	0.5674	—0.0046
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5887	Unch.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 13, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	940.50	941.50	955.00	957.00
3 months	957.50	958.00	972.50	973.00
Cathodes: spot	929.50	930.50	942.00	944.00
3 months	945.00	946.00	959.00	959.50
Tin: spot	7,140.00	7,150.00	7,220.00	7,240.00
3 months	7,100.00	7,110.00	7,175.00	7,185.00
Lead: spot	505.50	507.00	517.00	518.50
3 months	480.50	481.00	489.00	490.00
Zinc: spot	395.00	396.00	403.50	404.00
3 months	408.00	409.00	416.50	417.00
Silver: spot	355.20	355.50	363.90	364.30
3 months	366.40	366.60	375.50	375.70

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 13, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	105.25	103.50	104.25	104.30	105.20	105.25
May	110.70	108.75	109.30	109.35	110.70	110.75
Aug	114.50	113.40	113.70	113.75	114.80	114.95
Oct	117.80	116.50	116.75	116.80	117.75	117.80
Dec	120.00	119.40	119.50	119.65	120.25	120.30
Mar	125.50	124.50	124.50	124.55	125.60	125.65
May	127.50	127.50	126.75	127.50	128.00	128.50
3,293 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,759	1,710	1,716	1,717	1,788	1,790
May	1,810	1,755	1,758.5	1,759	1,838	1,839
Jul	1,832	1,780	1,786	1,789	1,849	1,850
Sep	1,860	1,810	1,815	1,816	1,875	1,880
Dec	1,908	1,860	1,864	1,865	1,908	1,910
Mar	1,893	1,925	1,893	1,894	1,927	1,930
May	1,940	1,930	1,916	1,920	1,945	1,970
6,206 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,432	1,405	1,405	1,408	1,422	1,424
May	1,330	1,301	1,302	1,303	1,326	1,327
Jul	1,278	1,253	1,252	1,253	1,281	1,282
Sep	1,238	1,215	1,213	1,215	1,241	1,242
Nov	1,198	1,180	1,181	1,188	1,202	1,203
Jan	1,165	1,155	1,153	1,156	1,169	1,173
Mar	1,132	1,129	1,125	1,131	1,141	1,145
2,786 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 13, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	865	865	860	870	— 20
May	896	883	892	893	— 10
Jul	945	933	905	913	— 13
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	944	945	— 8
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	970	975	— 8
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	965	975	— 5
Dec	985	985	985	995	— 13
Mar	1,020	1,020	1,010	1,025	— 15
161 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,456	1,405	1,420	1,430	— 85
May	1,490	1,456	1,464	1,469	— 82
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,510	— 40
Sep	1,545	1,545	1,530	1,535	— 70
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,530	— 70
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,540	— 65
227 lots					

European Gold Markets

February 13, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	244.00	240.60	— 3.65
Zurich	244.875	240.75	— 3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	240.57	238.89	— 3.04

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—30

AMIC	EastGsF	PopeTrod
AshlandOil	Fisher Fds	Shell Trans
AtlRichfl	GenAmOil	Ticor
AtlRch 3pf	Gen Steel	ToroCp
AtlRch 2.80pf	Lligget Grp	Transco Cos
BelcoPet	Marathn Oil	Tymshare
Brit Pet	McMoranOil	UnOilCal
CI Rlty Inv	NatLiberty	Unitrode Cp
Clark Oil	OKC Corp	Wash Steel
Dennis Mfg	Pac Tin	WoodsPetl

NEW LOWS—8

Bell Howell	MdCup	SoRy pf2.60wi
Dravo Corp	Norlin Corp	XTRA wi
GenTelEl pf	Rancoinc	

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.60	90.20	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	113.98	113.31	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	152.05	149.87	164.46	141.16
London 30	455.40	446.10	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	240.87	267.06	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	72.07	72.90	82.52	58.45
Paris (6)	116.98	116.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	577.08	580.90	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	448.06	449.68	462.77	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,023.64	6,033.96	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	335.20	333.00	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

February 13, 1979

	Price Yen		Price, Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu E. Wks	557
Canon	481	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	126
Dai Nip. Print	537	Mitsubi Corp.	423
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	280
Fuji Photo	669	Mitsukoshi	538
Hitachi	260	Nippon Elec.	290
Honda Motor	483	Sharp	470
C. Itoh	255	Sony Corp	1,570
Japan Air L.	2,930	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,180	Taisho Marine	241
Kao Soap	616	Takeda	492
Kirin Brewery	457	Teijin	141
Komatsu	359	Tokyo Marine	487
Kubota	277	Toray	182
Matsu El. Ind.	684	Toyota	846

Dollar Up, Trade Light

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose today, extending yesterday's uptrend on the foreign exchange market. The situation in Iran was the focal point of the market's attention, dealers said.

Underpinning the dollar was the belief that the economies of West Germany and Japan, which rely more heavily on Iranian crude oil than does the United States, will fare worse than the U.S. economy due to the Iranian shutoff.

In New York, Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller vowed continued strong support of the dollar. Speaking at a Conference Board luncheon, he said there is "no reluctance to use the resources we have or (to) acquire additional ones" if necessary to support the dollar. "We are there with the resources and the commitment to use them," he emphasized.

He said the Fed would continue its policy of "sustained restraint" in U.S. money markets. He also said there will be "a greater coordination" of economic policies among numerous U.S. government agencies.

Commercial buying in Europe pushed the dollar up to its intraday highs around midday, traders said. It then drifted slightly lower towards the end of the session. Turnover was faily light, though above yesterday's low level.

The dollar was fixed at 1.8605 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt but slipped back later to 1.8580 DM in London dealings for a gain of 80 points on the day. The dollar advanced to 1.6703 Swiss francs from 1.6610 late yesterday and to 4.2700 French francs from 4.2525. The dollar also rose to 199.63 yen from 199.10.

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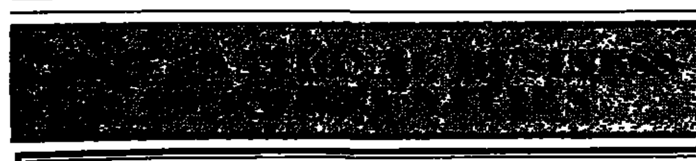

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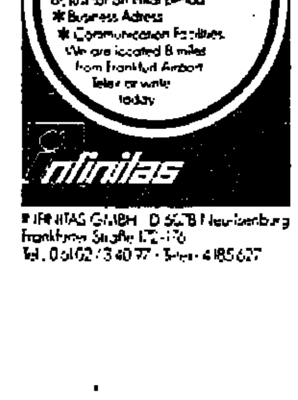

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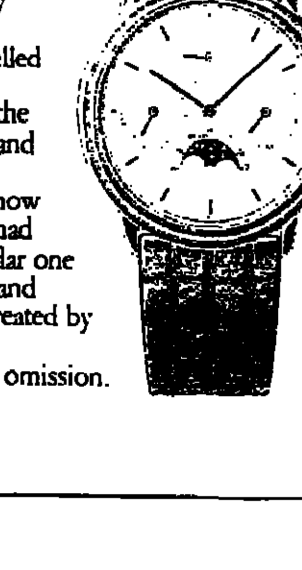
"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.



His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.
This was no ordinary watch.
Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.
The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.
Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."
"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".
He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.
"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

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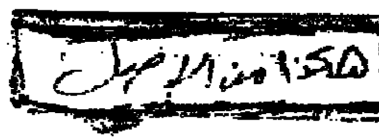

هكذا من الاصل

S**

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 13

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.7	6	9	10½	10¼	10⅜	
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	1	4	4	4	
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	31	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1	ATI				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	7	AVC				3	9¾	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	31	26¾	25⅞	26¼	+ ¾
7⅝	3¼	AZL			43	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17¼	7⅜	AcmeU	.30	2.9	12	15	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
5	2⅞	Action				4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	6⅞	ActionCp	.24b	2.5	7	21	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
15¼	6¾	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	22	11⅛	11	11	
24⅞	13⅝	AdobeO	.20	1.0	20	138	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ¾
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	69	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
7⅞	2¼	Aeronca			12	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	AfilCop	.10e	1.7	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	16¼	AfilPub	.80	3.8	9	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
9⅝	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.6	5	1	7	7	7	
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.9	3	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	AlbaW	.10e	2.1	3	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2	AllegA	wtO			10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	½	AllegA	wtN			10	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
47½	26⅝	AllgA	pf 3	9.7		1	31	31	31	+ ½
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				293	3⅛	2⅞	3	
11⅞	4⅛	AlmySt	.20e	2.9	6	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.3	10	18	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.2	4	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
19⅝	12	AlterFd	.50	3.0	6	76	16¾	16½	16½	
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.9	15	488	43⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
15	3⅝	AmAgro			9	11	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
40½	14½	AmBrd	wt			9	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.7	6	17	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	8¼	AContrl	.56	5.9	7	5	9⅝	9½	9½	
11⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
13⅝	5¼	AintPlct				118	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
3¾	2¼	Alsroell	.09e	3.3	3	35	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.9	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.0	5	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
46⅛	29½	AmMlg				4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ¾
14⅛	7⅜	AMdBld	.40	3.7	12	13	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
24¼	8¼	AMotln	.30	2.5	7	71	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
30½	22⅞	AmPetf	2.20	7.7	9	19	28½	27⅞	28½	+ 1⅛
12⅝	5⅞	AScIE	.04e	.7		52	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
18¾	12¾	AmSeat	.40	3.0	11	2	13½	13½	13½	
15¼	7⅞	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	17	9¼	9	9	— ¼
17¼	7½	AnploC	.18e	1.2	8	350	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
13⅛	6½	Anken	.44	4.5	6	18	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.8	4	46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
17½	8½	AplDta	.16	1.3	10	13	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
16⅞	4¾	AplDDev				20	130	9¾	9⅛	9½ + ⅛
20⅞	13½	AquitCo	.39	1.9	10	32	20½	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	Armln	.12	1.4	6	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.8	5	249	11	10	11	+ 1
14¼	6⅞	Arundel			4	7	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		67	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	Astrex			7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco	Ind			3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	100	16	3	3	3	
7⅛	3½	AtlasCp	wt			37	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.3	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.5	15	183	29¾	27½	29¾	+ 2⅜
4½	2	AutoTrn				14	2⅛	2	2	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRod				2	2	2	2	
40¼	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.4	11	4	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	5.7	5	25	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
25	16¾	Avondl	1.20	7.1	6	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
19¼	7⅞	Aydln			9	20	12	11½	11¾	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
2⅝	11-16	BRT				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅛	2½	BTU			13	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	13	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+ ½
7⅛	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.8		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.5		12	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
6¼	1¼	Bangor	wt			44	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.3	16	22	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2½	1¼	Barclay				22	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.2	28	14	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
11	3⅜	BarnesE			13	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	7⅜	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	30	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Barths			10	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅝	2⅜	BaruchF			36	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
4¼	1½	Barwick				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	10¼	BnlStA	.40	2.2	6	14	18	18	18	
5	2½	BergEnt				1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	25	8½	7⅞	7⅞	
17½	13⅝	BrsB	pf1.15	7.5		12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
8½	1¾	BernzO				23	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Berven				64	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3½	2	BethCp				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Beverly			12	228	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.7	8	29	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford	.05e	2.5	9	20	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9½	8¼	BigVSp	.24	2.5	7	23	u 9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.3	6	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	Blessng	.44b	5.5	4	23	8¼	8	8	— ¼
25½	8⅞	Blount	.48	2.5	6	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp				26	5	4¾	4⅞	
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.7		2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
21⅛	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.5	25	714	u21⅛	21¼	21¼	
9	2⅝	Bowmar			36	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
24	11¼	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	10	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	39	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
22⅛	7	Braniff	wt			20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17	13	Brascan	1a	6.3	3	212	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp			17	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	BristBr	.60	3.8	7	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.3	11	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	BrownCo	wt			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
36½	20⅛	BrnFB	.96	2.8	11	10	34	33⅝	34	+ ¼
5	4	BrnF	pf .40	9.1		16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Burgess				26	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅛	8⅝	Burnsln	.60	5.9	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	52	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
14⅞	3⅞	CDI			5	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	21	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
19⅝	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	18	17	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.5	7	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
21⅞	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.5	6	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
7⅞	2⅞	CagleA			6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.3	7	49	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
13⅝	2⅞	Calcomp			11	79	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	19	CalLf	pf2.50	12.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9¾	8⅝	CalLf	pf1.10	13.		6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
41⅞	23⅛	CalPtC	1.60a	5.0	5	61	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
22⅝	9⅝	Comco	.20	1.1	10	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	17½	Comco	wd			30	17¾	17¾	17¾	
6⅝	3	CaChbA				34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
10⅞	6⅞	CdnHomO			22	341	u11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	CdnMarc	.30	3.9	9	73	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅞	10⅞	CdnMerr			14	148	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
22⅛	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.1	11	6	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
66¾	45	CdnSupO			10	205	u67⅛	66¼	66½	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.7	5	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
6⅛	3	Caressa			10	26	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.7	8	16	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
15½	11⅛	CaroEn	1.20	7.6	6	11	u15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
59¼	53¼	CaroPLpf	5	9.3		z100	53½	53½	53½	— ½
12	4⅛	CarrolDv			11	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
18¼	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.8	7	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
23⅛	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.9		2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
5½	6⅞	Cavitrn			33	36	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.3	5	17	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	CertifCo			9	120	u 4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
2½	⅝	Certron				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	31	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	ChampHo				499	2	1⅞	2	
6	1⅝	ChartM			5	11	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	20½	ChRv	1.60a	5.3	14	139	30	30	30	
7⅛	15⅛	ChiefDev	1e	3.7	22	178	27½	26⅞	26¾	— ½
1⅛	6⅞	ChildWld			9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	6⅞	ChllnCp	.28	3.9	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅞	2⅞	CineFive				10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
3¼	12	CircleK	1	6.6	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	7	Citation	.56	5.3	7	18	10½	10½	10½	
2½	10¾	CityGas	.92	8.3	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5	3	Clabir	.14b	3.9	11	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	6¼	Clrmt	.05e	.6		12	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
1⅝	5⅛	Clarostat			7	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3	8¾	Clopay	.32	3.5	5	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
5½	2	CohenHat			10	56	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.7	10	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2½	14	Colemn	.80	5.1	7	41	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	9⅛	ColCml			24	31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
1¼	6⅞	Colwell	.60	5.9	7	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1	20⅛	Cominc	2	6.5	9	7	u31⅛	30½	31	+ ⅜
3⅛	15	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
5½	9⅛	ComMtl	.60	4.1	5	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
5¼	13⅞	Comdint			5	67	17¼	16⅞	17	
3½	1	ComdrCp			40	35	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8¼	Compo	.20	2.1	13	66	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅛	1⅛	CompuD			9	8	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	11-16	Compinv			30	4	3⅞	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅞	10⅞	Conchm	.80	5.9	5	11	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	3⅜	ConcrdF			6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
3½	8⅞	Condec	.30t	3.3	38	31	9⅛	8¾	9	
3	2⅞	ConnllyC				2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	41	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
2¾	5¼	ConsDG			26	150	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2½	8½	ConsRef	.60	6.7	9	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
7⅞	4	ContMtl			7	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	ContTel	wt			1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
1¾	5¼	Cookln	.20e	3.3	3	5	6	6	6	
3¾	12¼	CookP	.60	2.1	17	19	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
3½	2⅞	CoopJr	.16e	2.8		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	15	126	21⅞	19¾	21¼	+ 1¾
7⅞	12⅛	Corenco	.80b	5.8	6	16	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
1⅜	13⅝	Cornlius	.80	3.4	12	15	23¾	23⅛	23½	— ¼
6	3⅛	Coscolnc			12	162	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Cousins	wt			2	½	½	½	+ 1-16
1⅝	2½	CrestOil	.24a	2.0	15	15	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
1⅛	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.1	9	78	24¾	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	6¼	CrawlM	.50	7.0		2	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	20⅛	CwnCP	.60a	2.1	6	28	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ 1¼
7½	9¼	CrulcR	.36	2.5	14	112	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
2½	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	3.0		40	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
9⅝	16⅝	CubicCo	.60	3.2	7	71	18⅞	17⅞	18¾	+ 1
1⅛	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.0	5	36	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
		— D—D—D —								
¾	2⅝	DCL			5	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	DWG	.491	16.	9	19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	2⅞	DamonC			3	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
¼	6⅝	Damson			27	506	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
⅜	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	237	19⅞	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
⅝	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.1	19	27	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.3	8	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.1	6	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.6	32	32	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
	14½	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	7	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
⅝	1⅞	DesmJw				24	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	8⅛	DevCoA			4	17	13½	13½	13½	
⅞	2⅝	Dielcon			25	4	4	4	4	
¼	¾	Diodes				11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
⅞	1½	DisFab			7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	10⅛	Documat			11	31	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
	48⅛	DomePt			9	434	u94⅛	90⅛	91	— 3
½	12¾	Domtor	1.80a	8.5	5	90	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
½	9	Dawny	.40	2.8	4	17	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
¾	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.2		4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
¼	7½	DrivHarr				3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
¾	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
⅞	1 3-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	5	4	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	5	17	18	18	18	+ ¼
½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
⅛	2⅝	Dynlctn	.07e	1.6	12	133	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
½	12	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	8	20⅛	20	20	
		— E—E—E —								
	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.8		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.0	7	55	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ⅛
¼	16½	EsmCo	1.08	6.2	9	11	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅜
⅛	1⅝	Edmos				25	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
½	10⅛	EDO	.50	2.5	10	36	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+ 1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅞	7⅛	Ehren	.10e	.9	9	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	41	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	ElAudD			4	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
24¼	14⅝	Electrog	1	6.0	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	10	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.0	6	9	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅞	EmrRd			4	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.7	8	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.52e	3.4	6	4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
5	1½	EtzLav	.10e	2.5	10	25	4	4	4	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.2	9	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	4½	Exectve			17	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16¾	7	Execln	.401	2.4	15	22	u17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		11	4	3⅞	4	
15⅛	7⅞	Fablnd	.50	3.8	4	14	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
6¾	1½	FairTex			7	41	5½	5	5	— ½
16½	7½	FamDir	.32	2.6	8	7	12½	12½	12½	
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	8	21	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	6	17½	17½	17½	
19⅛	14¾	FedRt	1.36	9.1	13	1	15	15	15	— ¾
7⅞	4⅛	FedRes			36	238	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
28¾	18⅛	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
5½	2	Fidelco				3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.1	6	23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	6¾	FlConn	.88	10.	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅞	13½	FrSLSh	1b	4.2	4	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	
6⅛	3¼	Fstmrk			5	1	3½	3½	3½	
19⅝	10	FischrP	.11	.8	11	15	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
19½	15½	FlichGE	1.80	9.7	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
11⅛	3⅞	FlanEnt			7	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
41¼	18⅝	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	32	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ½
12	5½	FlaRck	.21e	2.5	4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17¼	4⅞	FlowGen			11	16	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.7	7	78	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
36¾	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	13	4	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	7.7	4	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
31⅞	26½	Foote	pf2.20	7.3		2	30	30	30	— ¼
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.8	119	z10	57	57	57	+ 1
25⅛	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		13	11	11	11	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab			250	6	5	5	5	
6⅛	4⅛	FranklnRl			18	37	u 6½	5⅞	6½	+ ½
11⅛	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.6	6	28	9	9	9	
7	4½	Friedm	.28b	5.2	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	FriendFr				40	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.8	3	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
19⅞	8⅞	FrontA	.20b	1.6	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅛	1	GIExpl			6	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
6½	1⅛	GIT			10	4	5½	5¼	5½	
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.30	4.8	9	57	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	GTI				8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.061	1.1	3	87	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	12.	4	30	7	7	7	+ ⅛
28½	8⅝	GatLier	.40b	1.9	7	48	21	20½	21	+ ¾
3⅝	9-16	Gavnor				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.6	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	2¾	GnHous			3	27	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	7	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Genisco			11	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	29	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	17½	GlantF	1.30	6.1	5	40	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅞	GntYcll	.50e	5.3	8	111	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
7¼	4½	Glasrock			15	11	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
28¾	18⅞	Glatfltr	1.20	4.4	7	24	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
30	12	Glnmr	.72	3.4	7	22	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ 1¼
14	7¼	Globeln	.70	6.7	8	9	10½	10⅛	10½	
3⅞	1⅝	Glover				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt			43	3½	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅞	GoldnCyc			31	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
44⅛	5⅞	GldNugt	.08t	.5	20	132	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.2	5	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield				61	¾	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS			3	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich	wt			18	1	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
26	18¾	GormR	1.20a	6.0	7	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	GouldT	.88	8.8	10	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	GrahMl	.30	4.3		2	7	7	7	
18⅛	8⅛	GrndCll	.50	4.4	5	6	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
19½	8⅛	GrangrA			10	18	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	GtBasinP			28	193	6½	6¼	6⅜	
26¼	18¾	GtLkCh	.24	.9	14	75	25½	25	25½	
25½	14⅞	GrossT	1.12	5.4	8	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
33	23⅞	GifCan	1.14	3.5	8	43	33	32⅜	32⅜	+ ½
11⅛	5	Gulfstrm			7	16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	8.1	4	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
8⅛	3¼	Hamptn			4	2	6⅛	6	6	
16¼	10⅝	Hannfrd	.80	6.2	5	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
8	5¼	HanSgRt				2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
31⅛	21½	Harland	1	3.7	11	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅛	Harvey			4	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Hasbro	.20	4.6	7	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Hasting	.60	6.0	6	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
7½	4	HawaiA	.15e	2.6	5	75	3	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			10	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.22	3.0	5	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅜	HelnWer	.39e	5.1	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅞	2½	Helnick	.10	2.4	8	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	HeltmMtg				5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.1	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	HIGInc	.03r	.4	8	12	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
14⅛	4⅝	HlShear	.20	1.7	8	20	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hipirnic	.20	3.4	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Hofman	.20	4.6	3	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	HollyCp			9	61	7⅛	6⅞	7	
39½	33⅛	HomeOA	1.30	3.3	8	16	u40	39	39½	+ 2½
27⅛	21⅛	Hormel	1.48	5.7	6	4	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar				72	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
13⅛	8½	HospM	.60	6.0	27	4	10	10	10	
21	15⅞	Hotel	1.77e	10.	12	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
7¼	4⅞	HousRon	.40	7.0	4	21	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	HouseVi			10	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	13½	HouOM	.80	4.4	8	935	18⅝	18	18	
26	15⅞	HouO	pf1.69	8.0		51	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
12⅞	6½	HowelC	.40	3.7	9	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Howell	.15e	6.3	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31½	22⅞	HubellA	1.44	5.6	8	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	22⅞	HubellB	1.44	5.6	8	13	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
14½	6	HuckMf	.28	2.4	6	10	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
52¼	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.0	9	30	50⅛	49⅞	50	— ⅜
15¼	8⅜	Hufty	.68	5.7	6	38	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
8½	3⅜	HuntH	.16e	3.2	6	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
47¼	24⅛	HuskyO	1	2.6	8	71	39⅝	39	39	
7⅞	3	Hycel			57	57	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ¼
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3½	ICH	.15e	4.1	3	14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	IMC	.20	1.8	4	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
1⅛	7-16	ITI			11	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh	.32e	4.4	8	2	7	7	7	
6¾	3¼	Impeiind			4	25	5	5	5	— ⅛
22¾	16⅜	ImpOil	1	4.4	9	281	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
48	38	InPL	pf 4	9.8		z20	41	41	41	
3	15-16	InflightSv			6	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	⅞	InstrSys			31	375	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	InsSy	pf1.28t	2.5		3	11	11	11	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅜	IntegRes			10	27	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.6	7	45	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅝	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	16	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			17	64	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
24¼	14⅞	IntGenl	1.20	5.4	5	16	22¼	21½	22¼	+ 1
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.7	4	40	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.7	4	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	13-16	IntStrtch			6	15-16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
29⅜	7¼	IntSysC			4	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
38¼	22½	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	12	34	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
9⅞	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.7	13	24	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ¼
28⅞	15½	Ionics			11	6	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
34½	12⅛	IroqBrd	.30	1.0	10	72	30¼	29⅝	29¾	— ⅝
5½	3¼	Irvinind	.10	2.8		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅞	4¾	Joclyn	.40b	8.0	6	16	5	5	5	
17½	8⅞	Jacobs	.50b	3.2	7	215	15⅞	15	15⅝	+ ¾
11⅛	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅝	2½	Jetero	.05e	2.1	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			8	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	5½	JohnPd	.36	6.0	10	70	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			39	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6¼	Jupiter			4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	+ ¼
		— K—K—K —								
6⅞	3¼	KTelln	.30e	7.1	15	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Kalsin	3c			40	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
3	11-16	KaneMill	wt			10	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
51¾	44	KnGs	pf4.50	9.5		z70	47½	46	47½	+ 2½
10⅞	3½	KapokT				27	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅞	KenaiCp			6	109	11¼	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	7⅛	Kenwin	.48a	5.1	5	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Kev Co	.20e	4.4	4	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk			8	145	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	KingOpt				11	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅜	KingRd	.32	1.7	7	32	19	17⅞	19	+ 1⅜
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	16	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ 1⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Kit	Mfg		4	11	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
9⅞	4⅞	Kleinerts			4	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	KuhnStr			4	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.3	11	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	17	22	2	1⅞	2	
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	4.0	23	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
6½	2¼	LaPnt			15	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
12¼	8	LQuint			14	336	9⅝	9½	9½	
6½	1⅛	LafyRad			70	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh			9	10	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	— 1-16
8⅞	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	16⅛	LeaRonal	.60	3.4	9	13	u17⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅜
8½	3	LeePh			15	34	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
8⅞	2⅝	LelsureT			4	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.391	6.0	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
9⅛	5¾	Lightolr	.24	2.7	6	29	9⅛	9	9	
6¼	3¾	LincAm			6	36	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
5⅝	2½	LloydsE				21	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Lodge	.08e	3.0	12	20	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	14⅞	Lohmn	1.20	5.4	7	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
26¾	6⅛	LoewT	wt			181	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ 1
19½	9⅜	Logicon			10	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			14	4	5	5	5	
14⅛	9¼	Lydall	.60a	6.1	6	24	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	LynchCp				33	3⅛	3	3	
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear			5	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8	4½	MWA				8	u 8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	5	30	6	6	6	
3⅛	⅛	Macrod			8	102	2	1⅞	1⅞	
20½	17⅛	MePS	1.64	9.2	5	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
1 3-16	½	Marinda				242	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	+ 1-16
14⅛	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.0	5	14	13¾	13¾	13⅝	+ ½
22⅞	20	Marm	pf2.25	11.		24	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5½	4	MrshF			2	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	4¼	Marshln				5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26½	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	11	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
17	8½	Masind	.60a	4.8	5	18	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	11	25	23½	22½	23¼	+ ⅞
21⅞	2¼	Matrix				2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅞	MaulTec	.14	4.7		59	3⅛	2⅞	3	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory	wt			1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1-16
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			28	1097	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	3	3	3	3	
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.08	6.8	7	19	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Medalst	.50	5.3	5	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	MedalnGp			7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
22⅞	9¼	Medfield			10	6	20½	20⅛	20½	
23⅞	13⅝	MedloG	.60	2.9	9	15	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Megolnt	.24	2.7	5	43	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
25⅞	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	6.0	7	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	MercSL	.50	4.7	4	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅞	MetPro	.10	1.2	9	4	8⅛	8	8½	+ ¼
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	8	1	10	10	10	
37⅛	20¾	Metpth	.32	1.0	19	18	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
4	1½	Metrocar				3	3	3	3	
8	5	MchSup	.05e	.8		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
13⅝	5	MidldCo	.20	2.4	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅝	10	MidlGls	.40	2.6	9	89	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Miller	H		11	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT				26	5	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅞	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.6	8	150	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8⅞	MiteCp	.40	2.9	5	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	MonMg	.44	6.8	5	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
49	42¼	MonP	pf4.40	10.		z300	43	43	43	— 1¼
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.6	8	15	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
8½	5⅜	MtgGth	.63e	8.0	18	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.8	4	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
22	12¼	MIVMII	1a	4.9	4	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
11⅛	8¾	MovStr	.52	5.4	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— N—N—N —								
11¾	11	NFC	.15	1.2	7	70	u12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ¾
18	11	Napco	.20	1.8	7	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
7½	4⅛	Narda	.20	3.9	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.2	13	91	28	26½	27⅞	+ 1⅜
8⅞	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
16½	7	NIHItE			9	7	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
4	1⅞	NKinney				35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅛	NIParag				10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12⅛	4⅝	NIPatent				165	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½
7½	3	NISolnn	.20	3.6	5	32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅛	NatwHo	.40	4.8	6	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66t	14.	4	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.1	7	9	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Nidria	.05e	3.1	8	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	9	NMxAr	.211	1.8	9	11	12¼	12	12	
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.1	8	38	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
32	18⅝	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	18	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.7	13	18	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Nexus			8	12	3½	3½	3½	
32⅛	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.2	6	16	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex				21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	10⅜	Norl	pf 1.50	12.		4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	9	211	10⅞	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	12½	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	24	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			9	253	11	10⅞	10½	+ ¼
13¼	12½	NoestBk	1.04	8.2	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
50	43	NIPS	pf4.25	9.8		z10	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	NuclDta			12	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
28⅞	18	Numac	.071	.3	32	123	26	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2¼	OEA	.10e	2.5		3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	10	10⅝	10½	10½	
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	16	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15	11	OhSealy	.84	6.2	8	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Ollalnd	.40e	5.9	4	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.5	11	67	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
42⅛	21	OOklep			29	z1100	38½	36¼	38½	+ ⅜
19⅛	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.1	5	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	14	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	3⅝	OzarkA	.15e	2.9	4	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				31	1	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
18⅛	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.6		29	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
16¾	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.6		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.9		29	13⅛	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	9.3		13	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
14⅞	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.6		4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.7		120	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.7		106	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		6	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.6		16	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
13⅝	11	PGEpfH	1.12	9.7		2	11¾	11½	11½	
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.9		7	24½	24	24	— ⅜
23¼	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		7	20¼	20¼	20¼	
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		1	21	21	21	
50	41¼	PacLt	pf4.36	10.		z100	43	43	43	— 1¾
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.3		z50	54	53	54	+ 1½
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.4	8	38	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ¾
33¾	28⅝	PallCp	.52	1.8	14	32	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.3	10	41	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.60	4.8	5	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
30⅛	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6½	4½	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅝	5¾	Patagon			5	11	9⅛	9	9	
11	6	PatoC	2e	22.	4	37	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	14⅞	PebbIB	1	2.5	13	3	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.7	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
1⅛	⅝	PennDix	wt			1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1-16
12¼	10½	PenEM			6	4	12	12	12	
3½	2⅝	PECp	.60t	22.	4	41	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
17	14⅛	PenRE	1.45	9.1	8	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	8	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.5	8	173	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.3	12	21	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			6	80	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.0	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	3.1	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt			42	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	PioneerS				70	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
7¼	3	PlonTx	.201			9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅛	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.5	7	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27⅝	20	PltDM	1.40	5.6	4	5	25	25	25	
34⅜	23⅜	Pittway	1.65	5.6	5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
9⅜	4⅞	PlantInd				16	6	5⅞	6	
3⅝	1½	PlymRA				12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ½
2¼	1	PlymRB				1	2	2	2	
24½	17	PneuSc	1	4.1		z300	u24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
3⅝	⅞	Polaron				13	1⅝	1½	1½	
16¾	8½	Polychr	.20	1.5	8	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
18½	17⅛	PostCp	.50	2.8	8	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
17⅝	10⅞	PrairieO			15	69	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	9.1	6	18	11	10⅞	11	
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.2	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8	6⅝	PrattR	pf.66	9.1		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
28	22⅝	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	63	23½	23⅜	23½	
15⅞	6⅞	Presley	.62r	6.4	2	104	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅞	3¼	PrimMt			13	42	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
11¾	10⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	2	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.8	3	5	10	10	10	
5⅝	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.2		20	4½	4½	4⅝	
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.8	5	29	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	PSPL	pf2.34	9.8		4	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	PulteH	.24	2.7	3	10	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅞	PuntaG			8	32	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
11½	9⅞	Punta	pf1.10	9.8		26	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	15	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	RET				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
46¼	42½	RET	pf 4.38	10.		1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.0	6	12	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ½
4¼	2	RSC	.10	3.8	13	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.4	11	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	84	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			47	537	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	17	27	27	27	
4⅜	¾	RapAm	wt			166	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	RathP				7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅞	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.3	16	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
17	14⅞	REInv	1.20	7.5	12	5	16⅛	16	16	
13⅞	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	6	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
5½	2½	ReevesT			45	223	5	5	5	
8⅞	4	RefaTr	.25e	5.0	4	51	5	5	5	
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	7.3	6	10	8⅞	8⅜	8¼	— ¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.1	6	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12	5⅞	RepGyp	.40	3.4	4	36	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
43	26⅞	RepNY	2	5.4	5	4	36⅞	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
26⅛	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	53	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
69½	20½	ResrtA			12	1366	36⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
108	27	ResrtB			17	z2000	53½	51	51	— 1½
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	4½	RexNore			24	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅞	RibletP	.12	1.9	3	15	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅞	Richton	.44	7.2	3	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
50⅛	25⅞	RileyCo			7	200	37¼	34⅝	36⅞	+ 2⅝
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			11	127	13¼	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Robiln	.12	2.3	4	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	16	12	37	36	37	+ ⅜
5	2	RoncoT			3	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	1½	RoyPalm			15	28	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Ruddck	.42e	5.2	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	7½	Rudick	pf.56	6.9		4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.9	5	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
32¼	23¼	RustCft	.40	1.2	15	16	u32⅞	32½	32½	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4	SFM	.20	4.6	6	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.8	5	1	9	9	9	
3½	1½	SGSec				8	2	2	2	
16	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.5	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅞	22	SDgo	pf2.47	11.		2	23½	23½	23½	
29¼	25	SDgo	pf2.68	10.		4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
20½	14¾	SFrRE	1.60	8.4	17	47	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
1	7-16	SFRE	wt			1	¾	¾	¾	
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.9	10	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ½
14¾	5	Sandate	.40	2.9	9	39	14	13⅝	13⅞	
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.4	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9¼	5⅜	SchelbE	.56	9.7	14	14	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	12½	Schnult	.88a	6.5	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5	SchoolP	.40	8.0	9	3	5	5	5	
5⅝	2	SciMgt	.10	3.3	8	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
37½	20	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	14	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
36	25¼	Scope	.50	1.4	8	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
22½	12¼	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
9¾	3⅝	Sealctro			5	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3½	Seapl	pf.42k			z250	5	5	5	
5¼	2⅝	Searsind			29	u	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.7	18	157	12½	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	2½	SecMtg				45	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg	wt			5	1-32	1-32	1-32	
11⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	5	1	7	7	7	
3	15-16	SeligAsc			14	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.2	14	38	6½	6¼	6¼	
8¼	4⅞	Srvlsco	.36	5.8	5	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13⅞	8⅞	SetonCo	.50	5.1	4	x7	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
24⅞	11⅞	Sharon	1	4.3	5	31	23	23	23	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Showln	.50b	8.5	7	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8¼	2½	SheltrR			5	25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
41	20⅞	ShenanO				4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
6	3⅝	Shopwell			12	20	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.8	7	8	21⅜	21	21	
27⅞	11⅞	Sierrcln	.30	1.5	12	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17	8	Slfco	.56	3.6	7	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ½
14⅞	9	Sigma	.40	3.0	7	19	13⅝	13½	13½	
15¼	10¼	Slloinc	.30	2.5	4	19	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.5	5	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
5⅜	1⅜	Solitron			16	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
25	11	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
11½	5	SorgPap			5	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
14	6⅜	Soundsn	.40	4.8	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
13¼	10½	SCEd	pf1.06	9.0		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13⅞	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.08	9.7		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14¾	11⅛	SCEd	pf1.19	10.		2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
18	13	SCEd	pf1.45	9.4		10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	16	SCEd	pf1.30	6.7		10	u19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	9.2		202	25	24½	25	+ ½
26½	22¼	SCEd	pf2.21	9.3		756	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
103	89	SCEd	pf8.70	9.3		1	94	94	94	— 1⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
106⅝	93½	SCEd	pf8.96	9.5		2	94	94	94	— 2¼
29¾	24	SwFIB	pf2.18	8.9		10	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
15	7¾	SwtGFin	.40a	3.0	7	510	13½	13⅝	13⅜	
15⅝	10	SpectryR			6	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.5	3	32	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spectro			5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Spencer	.16	3.5	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	6⅛	StaflrdL			9	31	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	4.6	9	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
29¼	19⅝	StCoosa	1.60	7.4	6	2	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	148	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅜
31⅛	20½	StdShr	.68t	2.4	8	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.4	9	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	2.2	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Stanwd			4	28	5⅛	5	5	
2⅝	1⅝	Stardust				6	1½	1½	1½	
11½	7⅛	StarrtHo	.30	4.1	3	119	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
7¼	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.9		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.5	7	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			7	17	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	3.3	8	2	3	3	3	
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.3	12	123	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.8	19	97	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	SuriahJr	.32	5.3	5	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Suplnd	.25	1.5	8	127	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6	SupSurg	.32	3.8	6	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
28⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	81	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	42	6⅝	6½	6½	
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg	wt			1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
7⅞	3½	Synlov			31	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	21⅞	Syntex	.90	2.5	11	617	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ 1
33½	19½	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	8	25	31½	30½	31	+ ½
23¾	10⅛	SystEng			13	100	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ½
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.7	9	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			9	13	2	2	2	
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.5	8	70	13	12¼	13	+ 1
5⅞	4	Tollevin	wt			2	4	4	4	
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	10.	5	11	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.4	4	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
3¼	⅞	TechSym			12	41	2	1⅞	2	
4⅜	2¼	TechTp	.07r	1.9	8	124	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅜
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.2	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
37	15⅛	TelonR			78	62	u37½	35⅝	37¼	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅛	TeleCm	.52	5.9	5	15	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
27½	15⅞	Telflex	.40	2.3	10	7	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	9½	Telscl	.60	3.5	14	10	17	17	17	+ ¼
6	1½	Tenna				1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4½	¾	Tenneco	wt			374	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
9	3	Tenney	.411	7.0	10	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3¾	1⅞	Tensor			11	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	40	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
10⅞	4⅜	TerraC	.40	6.3	49	29	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	7¼	TetraT			20	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
16⅞	7⅞	TexlAir	.16	1.3	10	130	12	11⅝	11⅞	
57¼	48	TxPL	pf4.56	9.0		z50	50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
19⅞	13¼	Thriftm	.80	4.8	4	x10	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
7	2⅞	Tidwell			4	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
92½	78	TolEd	pf8.32	11.		z80	77½	d77½	77½	— ½
14¼	5⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.3	5	8	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17½	10⅛	TorinCp	.80	4.8	7	18	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
17¾	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.2	19	582	u18⅛	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
10¼	3	TotlPet	wt			298	u10½	9⅞	10	— ¼
6⅞	2	TownCtry			11	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2½	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	13	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ½
9⅞	7⅛	TransOil	.05e	.6	9	103	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	4	Tredwy	.20	4.3	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.7	4	15	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	7⅛	TriaCp	.15	1.0	9	30	15	14⅝	15	— ¼
20	3 1-16	TuboM				2511	u21⅝	18⅝	19	— 1
35⅞	23⅜	TurnrC	1.80	6.5	9	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.6	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
3⅝	1⅝	UDS				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.4	7	52	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	UNA	.10a	3.0	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS	.34	5.0	7	31	6¾	6½	6¾	
10⅞	4⅝	Unimax			7	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7¼	6⅛	Unimax	pf			30	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
14⅞	12⅛	UnCosF	.60b	4.7	7	5	12¾	12½	12¾	
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			8	13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	UNatCp				24	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8½	5⅜	UNICp	pf			8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
17⅛	10⅛	USBcpT	.65r	4.2	13	17	15½	15½	15½	
17¾	9⅝	USFlltr	.32	3.0	7	109	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
11	7⅜	UnRltT	.81e	9.3	11	18	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
¼	1-16	UnRltT	wt			10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	USRdlum			5	2½	2½	2½	2½	
12⅛	6	UnityB			26	11	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	UnivClg	.05	.9	6	28	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.4	9	10	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.8	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		— V—V—V —								
14⅞	7½	Valle's	.811	10.	8	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅞	Valmac	.80	5.2	5	66	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.3	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		2	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	1⅝	Verit			5	4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
37⅞	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	6	18	18	18	+ ¼
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	7	61	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			100	15	3	3	3	
7⅝	1⅝	VintageE			4	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.3	4	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	4⅞	Vishay			11	5	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
7	3¼	VisualG	1.06	2.9	8	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Vol	Mer.12e	3.8	9	47	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.1	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.5	22	48	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	1⅜	WodelEq				5	3⅛	3	3	
18½	10⅛	Walnoco			13	108	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
11⅞	5⅜	WallcS	.28	3.1	10	200	9⅝	7⅞	9⅛	+ 1¼
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	20	119	34½	33⅛	34¼	+ 1⅜
34⅞	10⅛	Wang B	.16	.5	19	50	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ¼
17¾	7	Wards	Co.20	1.6	4	15	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	4⅛	WarnC	pf.05	.4		67	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ½
3⅞	1⅛	WshHm			25	8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
26¾	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	8	26	25⅛	25	25	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.3	14	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.7		12	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.7	13	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
35⅞	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.0	6	262	34½	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅝
19½	10	WstFin	.40	2.4	3	22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ½
8⅛	3⅞	Whippny	.20	4.8		2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅛	4¼	WhitCbl	.27e	5.3	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall			6	14	5	4⅞	5	
7-32	1-64	Whittakr	wt			15	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			12	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14	8⅜	Wmhous	.50	4.4	6	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.0	17	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9⅛	4¾	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	38	28	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
17-16	¾	WrightH				38	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
26½	14⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.6	7	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics			16	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	3.0	8	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	Zimmer	.36	3.6	4	12	10	10	10	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	1/16 - 3/16	14 - 14 ¼	7 - 7 ¼
2 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	1/16 - 3/16	14 ¼ - 14 ½	7 9/16 - 7 13/16
3 M.	11 - 11 ⅛	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/16 - 3/16	14 ⅜ - 14 ⅝	7 ¾ - 8
6 M.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	4 - 4 ⅛	¼ - ⅜	14 ⅜ - 14 ⅝	8 ½ - 8 ¾
1 Y.	11 ¼ - 11 ⅜	4 ⅜ - 4 ½	7/16 - 9/16	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	9 3/16 - 9 7/16

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 13, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.016	4.024	108.08 *	47.065 *	0.24	——	6.856 *	120.15 *	39.01 *
Brussels (c)	29.39	58.69	15.775	6.8565	3.501 *	14.5935	——	17.525	5.6895
Frankfurt	1.8625	3.7125	——	43.50 *	2.218 x	92.43 *	6.34 *	111.05 *	36.06 *
London(z)	1.9995	——	3.714	8.533	1,674.50	4.0155	58.55	3.349	10.2925
Milan	839.70	1,678.25	450.85	195.99	——	417.01	28.61	500.35	162.63
Paris	4.2735	8.55	230.01 *	——	5.0965 x	212.61 *	14.5915 *	255.15 *	82.94 *
Zurich	1.67545	3.3387	90.00675 *	39.13905 *	0.19945	83.13895 *	5.6996 *	——	32.4831 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.17075 ; Escudo: 47.24 ; Israeli £: 19.60 ; Peseta: 69.105 ; Schilling: 13.645 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3815 ; Yen: 201.075 ; Norw. Krone: 5.1015 ; Fin Mark: 3.963 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.80 ; Hong Kong $: 4.7955 ; Singapore $: 2.1735 ; Canadian $: 83.875 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 13, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	5⅝	6⅛
AFAProt	10¼	11¼
AVMCp	4⅞	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvMicr	20¼	21
AlexAlex	28¾	29½
Allcoinc	18⅝	19⅛
AllynB	11⅛	12¼
AFinCp	21¼	22¼
AFurn	3⅝	4⅛
AGreel	11½	11⅞
AMicros	13⅝	13⅞
AWeldng	14¼	15¼
Amierr	2 9-16	2 13-16
Anadite	6½	6⅞
AnheusB	25⅝	26⅛
AntaCp	8⅛	8⅝
ArdenGp	2½	2⅝
ArkWGs	18⅝	19½
AsdCola	20¼	21
AllGsLt	15	15⅝
BairdCp	7⅞	8⅛
BangHE	14⅝	14⅞
BkamRt	11⅞	12⅝
BasicRs	6	6⅛
BassFr	16	16⅛
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8¼	9⅛
BetzLab	34⅞	35½
BibbCo	12⅝	13⅛
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2⅝	2¾
BlkHillP	25⅝	26⅛
Bonanza	4½	4⅞
BrookS	29	30½
BrwTom	17⅜	18¼
Buckbee	5⅛	5⅞
Buckeye	13⅝	14⅛
BurnupS	5¼	5⅝
CalWiSv	32	33½
ConrodH	2¼	2⅞
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapinAir	2½	2⅞
CareCp	6½	8
CnVIPS	15¾	16⅛
ChmLea	25½	26½
ChesUtl	9⅝	10⅛
CircleF	4⅞	5¼
CitzUtA	35¼	36½
CitzUtB	29½	30¼
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8⅝	9⅛
ColuVent	1⅝	2¼
ComCIH	22⅜	23¼
CmlShr	21½	23½
CmwTel	35½	37½
ConnGn	35½	36
ConPap	57¾	58¼
Crowld	16	17
CrosTre	16⅝	17⅛
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DonlyM	21	22
DtaDes	11⅛	11¾
DaytMal	23	25
DeklbAg	26¼	27
DeLuxC	30⅜	31½
DelCanT	12	13
DetInlB	18¼	20¼
DewevEl	2¼	3⅛
DiaCrys	22¾	23¾
DixnCru	27	28½
Docutel	5½	5⅞
DollrGn	9⅝	10⅛
Donldsn	22½	23½
DorchGs	11½	11¾
DovIDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13⅞	14⅝
Durlron	16	17
Eberline	9⅝	10⅛
EconLab	23	23½
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9⅛
ElaNucl	5	5½
ElModul	4½	5⅛
EnrDev	13¾	14½
Entwistl	3⅝	4⅛
EqtOil	19½	20½
EthanAl	26½	27¾
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	28	28½
FtBkSys	37	37⅝
FtBostn	16¾	17½
FtEmpS	9½	10
FtWnFin	5	5¼
Flickar	13⅞	14⅝
FloatPnt	13	14
FlaWatU	⅜	⅝
ForestO	17⅜	17⅞
Formigll	3½	4¼
FrankCp	8⅞	9⅝
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22	23
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnRelns	176	180
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12½	13
GreyAdv	34	37
GlfIntst	15½	17
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	11⅛	12
HrpRow	13⅝	14⅜
HarpGp	22⅝	23½
HartHlt	15⅜	16⅛
HenrdF	19⅝	20½
Halobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HorlzRs	1⅛	1⅝
Hvaltint	13½	16
IndNucl	4⅛	4⅝
Infraind	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCp	58	59½
IntrcEnr	4⅛	5¼
IntmIGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅛	9⅝
IwaSoUt	25¼	25¾
JamWPr	9¼	10
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	18¼	19
KaisSt pf	18	18⅝
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	12⅝	13⅛
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	3⅜
KellySv	30	31½
Keuffel	11½	12½
Kimball	17⅛	17⅞
Kinglnt	13¼	14¼
KnapeV	14⅛	15⅛
Kratos	10¼	11¼
Lanceln	19¼	20
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LaneCo	20¼	21¼
LtdStor	8	8⅜
LinBcst	38½	39¼
Loselrn	13½	14½
MadsGE	16¼	16⅝
MagellPet	1⅝	1½
MalorRt	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	27⅛	28½
MatAssl	19⅛	19⅝
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	13½	14
McQuay	11	11¾
MidsxW	19	20
MdkdCap	6½	7
MidlRes	2	2¼
MidlBks	26⅛	27⅛
Millipr	29⅝	30½
MissVIG	19	20
MontCol	8¼	8⅝
MoorePd	16⅛	17¼
MorgRes	2	2⅝
Mostek	19½	20
MotchM	13	14¼
MotClub	7⅛	7⅝
Mueller	21⅞	22¾
NargCp	23	24½
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	13¾	14⅜
NJNGas	15⅝	16¼
NielsnA	21⅞	22¾
NielsnB	22½	22⅝
NoCarGs	11⅜	11⅞
NoEOl un	70	71
NwtNGs	10⅛	10¼
NwstPS	17	17½
Noxell	17⅛	17¾
OgilvyM	22¼	23
OhFerro	9½	10½
OtterTP	21⅞	22¼
PCAInt	8½	9
PabstB	12⅝	13⅛
PcGaR	21¾	22½
PauleyP	6¼	7
PeerMf	8	8¾
PenaEnt	17	17½
Petrolit	44¼	45¼
Pettibon	18	19
PierceSS	12	12¾
Pinkrtn	26⅞	27¼
PionHiB	19	19½
Plastine	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	3⅝	3⅝
Proarp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurtBen	19½	20¼
PutDCap	8⅛	8⅞
Qualinns	4⅞	5
RaganPr	6½	7
Raychm	74	76
Raymnd	21¾	22¾
RecgEq	7⅞	8¼
RoadEx	25½	26¼
RobbMy	30½	32½
Roselon	3⅝	4⅜
Rouse	9	9¼
RusStov	14⅝	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2 11-16	2 15-16
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27⅛	27½
SeisDell	9⅝	10⅛
Svcmstr	31⅛	32¼
Shawmt	31½	32½
SolidSIS	9⅝	10⅛
SColWtr	14⅛	15½
SwGsCp	10⅝	11
SwEISv	15⅝	16½
Standyn	23½	24¼
StdRegs	24¾	25⅝
StanHP	21¼	22¼
SterISt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	27½	29
SuperEl	7¼	7⅞
TIME DC	5¼	5⅝
Tampax	33¼	34¼
TecumP	62½	64½
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	38½	40½
Tiprary	9⅝	10⅛
TascoCp	7⅛	7⅞
TrnsOcO	18⅜	19½
TricoPd	57	59
TrimOG	5⅜	5⅞
TysonFd	14	15
UnMcGil	10	11
USSurg	19¼	19¾
USTrck	14⅝	14⅞
UVaBsh	22⅜	23⅛
UpPenP	17	17¾
ValvGas	10¼	10⅝
VanDus	17	17¾
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8¾	9⅛
VaNBsh	13⅛	14
WshEnr	14¼	15¼
WebbRs	10⅛	11½
Weldtrn	1⅝	2½
WlstnMg	8¼	9
WellsGa	3	3⅛
WinMia	3⅝	4¼
WmorC	30	30⅜
WoodLol	28¼	29
WWEng	5⅞	6⅛
WrightW	5⅞	6¼
ZionUta	19⅝	20¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	96¼	97¼
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8⅝-91	95	96
Australia 8¼-92	89¾	90¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	98⅝	91⅛
Barclays 8½-92	91	92
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90½	91½
Bell Can 7⅝-87	89½	90½
BFCE 8¼-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91¼	92¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93⅝	94⅝
Can NatlR 8⅝-86	92	93
Charbonng 8⅝-86	96¼	97¼
Cityinvest 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	88	90
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¼-81	97	98
ECS 8⅝-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	93	95
Elf Aquit. 8½-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	94¼	95¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97¾	98¾
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	93¼	94¼
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¾	91¾
Gould 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98¾	99¾
ICI 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	93¼	94¼
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	94¾	95¾
Montreal 9⅛-83	98¼	99¼
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	97	98
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¾	100¾
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90	91
ProvSaskal 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	97¾	98¾
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 8¾-82	94½	95½
Stind 8⅝-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMay 7⅝-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	97¼	98¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	143½	145½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	121	123
Cummint 6¼-86	87½	89½
Dartind 4¾-87	79½	81½
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	80½	82½
GenFoods 4¾-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honneywell 6-86	84½	86½
ICI 6¾-97	87	88
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4⅞-97	77	79
Jusco 6-92	121½	122½
Komatsu 7¼-90	149¼	150¼
Mitsui 7¼-90	111½	
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98	100
OwensIll 4½-87	97	99
PenneyJC 4½-87	75	77
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4⅝-83	145½	147½
Revlon 4⅝-87	124	126
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	99	101
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76	78
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	102	104
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	87	89
Beecham 6¾-92	102	103
Boots 6⅝-93	89	90
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	85½	87½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	71	73

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	95.39	89.19
Previous	95.44	89.21

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.40
Albert Heijn	119.00
Algembank	364.00
Amrobank	77.50
A'Dam Rub	70.00
Fokker	26.20
Heineken	92.80
H.V.A.	46.50
Hoogovens	32.30
K.L.M.	108.50
Nat. Nedder	110.80
Pakhoed	49.00
Philips	24.10
Robeco	165.10
Rolinco	127.50
Rorento	123.60
Royal Dutch	127.40
Unilever	123.40
Van Ommer	170.00
VMF-Stork	41.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,200
GBL (B.lamb)	1,840
Cockerill	496
Electrobel	6,860
GB-Inno-BM	2,635
Hoboken	2,900
Petrofina	3,880
Ph. Gevaert	1,372
Soc. Generale	2,310
Solvay	2,635
Un. Miniere	796

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	66.50
B.A.S.F.	133.80
Bayer	136.60
Commerzbnk	206.80
Cont. Gummi	70.50
Daimler	310.00
Demag	165.00
Deutsche Bnk	279.00
Dresdner Bnk	223.00
Hoechst	132.80
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	330.00
Kaufhof	252.00
K.H.D.	206.50
Lufthansa	95.00
Mannesman	163.40
Metallgesell.	265.00
Neckermann	171.00
RWE.new	176.70
Schering	244.00
Siemens	263.70
Thyssen	107.20
Varta	176.00
Veba	140.80
Volkswagen	238.00

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.6[illegible]
Anglo-Am	0.4[illegible]
Barclays Bnk	3.7[illegible]
Beecham Gp	6.1[illegible]
BICC	1.1[illegible]
Boots	1.91
Bowater	1.7[illegible]
BAT Ind.	2.9[illegible]
BOC Int'l	0.65
Brit. Pet.	9.7[illegible]
Burmah	0.9[illegible]
Cadbury Sc.	0.5[illegible]
Chartered	1.51
Courtaulds	1.0[illegible]
De Beer D	4.5[illegible]
Decca Rec	3.9[illegible]
Distillers	2.0[illegible]
Dunlop	0.6[illegible]
E Mus Ind	1.2[illegible]
GEC	3.21
Free St Ged	23.0[illegible]
GKN	2.3[illegible]
Glaxo Gp	4.7[illegible]
Gold Fields	2.0[illegible]
Gt Un St	2.9[illegible]
Guinness	1.5[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	2.0[illegible]
Hudson Bay	$ 13.0[illegible]
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.5[illegible]
Imps	0.8[illegible]
Marks & Spen.	0.85
Metal Box	3.0[illegible]
Nichols	0.8[illegible]
Plessey	1.0[illegible]
Rand Mines	0.4[illegible]
Rank Org.	2.3[illegible]
Royal Dutch	46.0[illegible]
R.T.Z.	2.7[illegible]
Shell	6.3[illegible]
Thorn (A)	3.4[illegible]
Tube Invest.	3.5[illegible]
Union Carb.	3.5[illegible]
Vickers	1.7[illegible]
War L3½	0.2[illegible]
West Deep	$ 0.1[illegible]
West Drief	$ 0.3[illegible]
West Hold	$ 0.2[illegible]
West Min	1.6[illegible]
Woolworth	0.64
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	519.00
ERBA	1,330.00
ErcMarelli	220.00
Fiat	2,745.00
Finsider	179.00
Generali	35,840.00
IFI	2,205.00
Italgas	778.00
Italsider	410.50
LaRinas	60.00
Montedis	181.00
Olivetti	967.00
Pirelli	1,819.00
Snia Visco	814.00

Paris

Air Liquide	383.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	570.00
BSN	495.00
Carrefour	1,730.00
Cim Lafarge	226.50
Cie Bancaire	420.00
CFP	139.90
CGE	382.00
CCF	138.60
Ferodo	396.00
Imetal	58.50
L Oreal	711.00
Mach Bull	57.20
Michelin	1,005.00
Moet Henn	501.00
Moulinex	135.10
Paribas	208.90
PUK	74.20
Penarroya	41.80
Perrier	270.20
Peugeot	379.00
Rh Poulenc	104.70
Sacilor	17.00
St Gobain	140.10
Suez	280.10
Telemecan	770.00
Thomson	221.50
Usinor	11.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,420
Buehrle	2,575
B Boveri	1,790
Cib Geigy	1,285
Cr Suisse	2,340
Fisher	710
HofRochN	7,825
Nestle	3,550
Sandoz	4,250
Ste B. Suisse	398
Sulzer	2,620
U.B. Suisse	3,280

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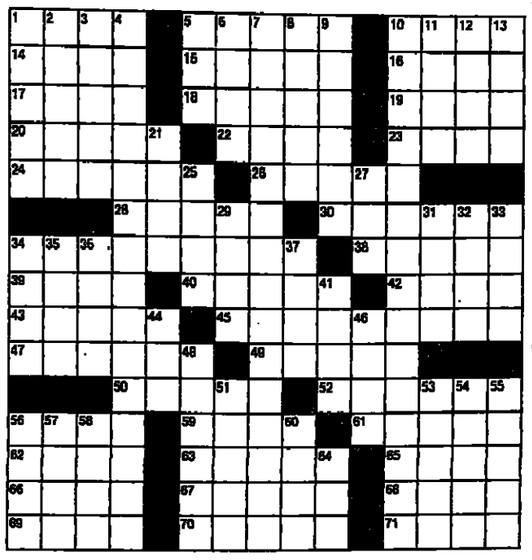
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 O'Casey
5 Cache
10 Best seller in '77, by Cook
14 —— Moro, late Italian leader
15 Major artery
16 Warning
17 Pairs
18 Gloomy
19 Tardy
20 To the point
22 Competent
23 Nancy the sleuth
24 Made taut
26 Auxiliary proposition, in logic
28 Farewell
30 Gorme or Torme
34 Hymnbook scrutinizer
38 Worship
39 Lasso
40 Intimidated
42 Port ——, Egypt
43 Watchful
45 Half of the usual golf game
47 Major divisions, in biology
49 Water wheel
50 "She —— Say Yes," 1931 song
52 Absorbs and combines
56 Gem
59 Tall grass
61 Former Pacific alliance
62 Surrealist
63 Perfume ingredient
65 "This Is —— Life"
66 Leaky faucet problem
67 Like Harvard walls
68 Ye —— Tea Shoppe
69 Tennis units
70 Tries
71 "Sweet are the —— of adversity"

DOWN

1 Camp David confrere: 1978
2 Evade
3 Embellish
4 Beginning of a verse
5 Pathetic
6 Pentateuch: Var.
7 Continuation of verse
8 Trite
9 Groups dominated by male fur seals
10 End of verse
11 —— Khayyám
12 Allot
13 Freshly
21 Middle: Comb. form
25 L.P., for instance
27 "Mamma ——!"
29 Collar or jacket
31 Aim
32 Canal or Indian
33 Cincinnati team
34 Sharp rock
35 ——-in-one
36 Candid
37 Splitsville, U.S.A.
41 Skin
44 Prefix for cycle or dent
46 Speeds
48 Skillful
51 Gall
53 English prisons
54 Pianist's practice piece
55 Homophone for soars
56 Tout's concern
57 Peel
58 Landed
60 Regimen
64 Radical student org.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Fair	MADRID	11	52	Showers
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Mist	MIAMI	19	66	Sunny
ANKARA	17	63	Cloudy	MILAN	5	41	Fog
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—24	—11	Cloudy
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	—8	18	Mist
BELGRADE	7	45	Overcast	MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	—3	27	Snow	NEW YORK	—11	12	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	4	43	Overcast	OSLO	—7	19	Fair
BUDAPEST	7	45	Fog	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	5	41	Fog
COPENHAGEN	—3	27	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	15	59	Showers
DUBLIN	4	39	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	—13	9	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	13	55	Mist	TEL AVIV	28	82	Mist
FRANKFURT	5	41	Mist	TOKYO	11	52	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Storms
HELSINKI	—21	—2	Fair	VIENNA	4	39	Mist
ISTANBUL	17	63	Fair	WARSAW	—4	25	Snow
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	—7	19	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Fog
LONDON	8	46	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	10	51	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 13,1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Boerbond	SF 726.30*
—(d) Conbar	SF 673.00*
—(d) Grobar	SF 555.00*
—(d) Stockbar	SF 698.00*

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.12
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.82
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.74

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.36
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$0.945
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.98
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.83
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.10

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 305.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 396.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 55.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 69.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 395.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 21.40
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 78.80

FIDELITY PO box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 23.97*
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$61.79
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.02
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.68*
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.34

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.67
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£15.90

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 92.93
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.18
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.34
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.86

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$85.17
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$18.06

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF304.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,318.00
—(r) Secursuiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 311.75
—(d) Intervalor	SF 48.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 394.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 343.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.00

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.50
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 116.50
—(d) Forsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 85.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 72.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 251.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 139.00
—(d) Soffi South Afr Sh	SF 210.00

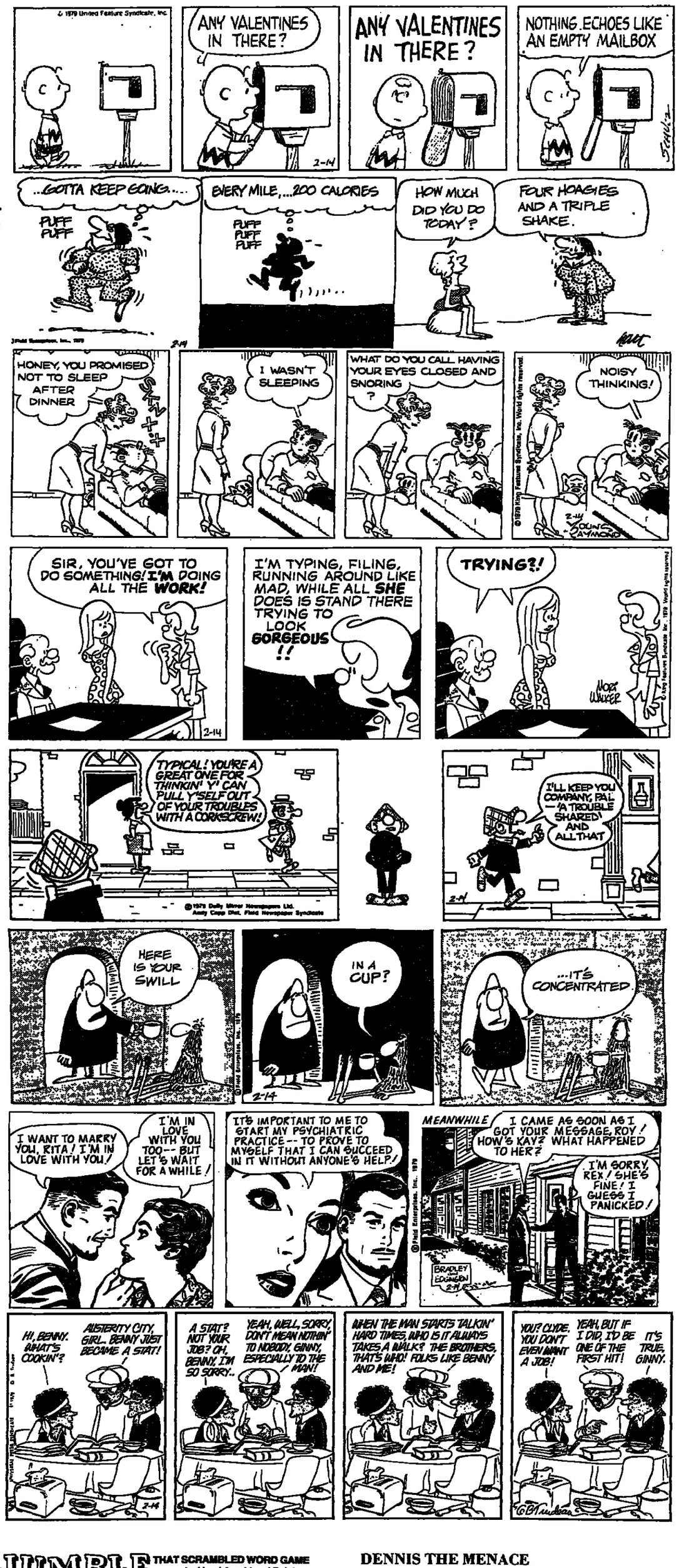
UNION INVESTMENT,Frankfurt

—(d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.30
—(d) Eurasiafonds	DM 24.95
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.30
—(d) Unirenta	DM 28.25
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 60.05

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.05
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.25
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselect - Issue Pr.	SF 126.30
(w) CANIT	$9.92
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$12.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,373.00
(d) Caribics Open-End Fund	$179.41
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.91
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.83
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.81
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.79
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 6.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$15.93
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.61
(d) Europa Obligations	LF 1,128.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,160.70
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$191.84
(w) Fonsolex Issue Pr	SF 1,486*
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.84
(d) Fondital	$11.82
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 46.40
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$274.76
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$30.93
(d) Icofund	$11.15
(d) Indosuez Multifonds A	$107.20
(d) Indosuez Multifonds B	$ 109.75
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.26
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 151.27
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.53
(d) Invesfa DWS	DM 34.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.30
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.37
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$66.08
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.33
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,508.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.10
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$37.00
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$46.24
(w) Luxfund	$26.03
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.97
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.77
(w) Nipson Fund	$19.98
(w) Ner. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.15
(w) Ner. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.16
(w) N.A.M.F.	$64.03
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$29.57
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,901.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 820.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.58
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.26
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 74.25
(w) Sasea (N.A.V.)	$14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$15.51
( ) Sharp International N.V.	$4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 97.00
(w) Soros Fund	$570.71
(w) Talent Global Fund	$11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$48.33
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$66.33
(w) Transpacific Fund	$34.08
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$2.92
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$16.78
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.54
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$448.08
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities	$68.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,455.26

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

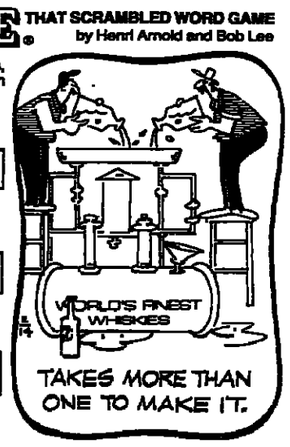
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WYLEN

AMMAD

BAACAN

UNJAYT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

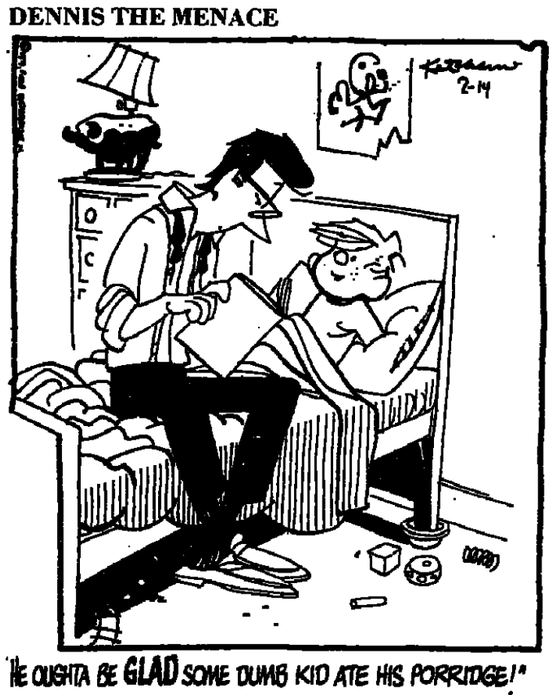
Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COMET HAVEN DAMPEN GIBBET
Answer: That real estate representative is certainly no lady—at least it sounds that way!—"A-GENT"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LANGUAGE AND RESPONSIBILITY

By Noam Chomsky. Based on conversations with Mitsou Ronat. Translated from the French by John Viertel. Pantheon. 212 pp. $10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TWO YEARS ago the French linguist Mitsou Ronat sat down in Cambridge, Mass., to have a long talk with Noam Chomsky. She spoke in French, he spoke in English, and what they said was tape-recorded. Miss Ronat took the tapes back to Paris and, after translating Chomsky into French, published their conversation as a book. For this U.S. version of that book, the admirable John Viertel had to translate everything back into English, without access to what Chomsky originally said in his own language. Chomsky then substantially revised the translation.

As a method for making a book, this is messy. It lacks both "a finite state Markov source model" and a "context-free phrase structure grammar." That "Language and Responsibility" reads as well as it does may, in fact, be an excellent argument for the existence of the "universal grammar" after which Chomsky has hankered these many years — the unseen "metatheory" above and beyond syntax and semantics, transformation and phonology.

One kids, of course. It's just that most of "Language and Responsibility" is devoted to linguistic theory, and Mitsou Ronat seems almost as smart as Chomsky, and they forge bravely through a nomenclature as exotic as the "Tabula Smaragdina" of Hermes Trismegistrus. The passage is slow but sure, from empiricist dogma and behaviorist psychology (disdained by Chomsky) to the autonomy of grammar and the recoverability of deletion (approved of by Chomsky). By the time we get to the "trace as a phonological zero element which marks the position of an element that has been displaced by a transformation," B.F. Skinner and David Hume have been left for dead.

Then how does "Language and Responsibility" manage to be exciting? It manages, first, because one subtle mind is abetted by another in the effort to explain itself. We may not be able to grasp the significant difference between "discovery procedures" and "evaluation procedures," but anyone can recognize, and be thrilled by, the passion of a mind that seeks explanatory principles, principles that are elegant because they are simple, principles that need not account for everything — some facts aren't important and some anomalies just have to be ignored — but which work when we need them and lead us on.

We eavesdrop on Chomsky as he considers and rejects analogies, as he abandons old models, as he revises and extends his own Standard Theory, as he plays with Descartes and Michel Foucault. At once, he is skeptical and he idealizes. That is, he dreams systems and punches holes in them and then dreams again. There is more to science than the measurement, just as there is more to psychology than stimulus and response. Obviously, human beings are special. It is equally obvious that our capacity for mastering language is a crucial component of our specialness. Where, in the genes, is this written, and what are the rules? He looks for "mental organs."

As subtle as the many pages on linguistics are, the few pages on politics are crude — not necessarily wrong, but crude. What Chomsky has to say on "thought control" in capitalist countries gives more credit for coherence to capitalism than capitalism deserves. What he says on the treason of the intellectual clerks has been said before, better, and often. It simply isn't true that "in 1965 you would have had great difficulty in finding a Marxist professor, or a socialist, in an economics department at a major American university." Nor is it true — if we bother to define what we mean by socialism — that "in the American mass media you cannot find a single socialist journalist."

Chomsky tells the French that our "mass media are almost 100 percent 'state capitalist.' In a sense, we have over here the 'mirror image' of the Soviet Union, where all the people who write in Pravda represent the position which they call 'socialism.' " What doesn't show up in such a mirror is the fact that a dissident, Noam Chomsky, has tenure at MIT and his books are published by a subsidiary of the RCA Corp., whereas a dissident Vladimir Bukovsky had tenure at a Soviet psychiatric hospital and was not allowed to publish. Displaced by a transformation, some empirical realities are really real.

Nevertheless, in talking to the French, Chomsky is refreshingly un-French. Unlike Foucault, he hasn't lost the distinction between power and justice, nor abolished the individual. Unlike the structuralists — and their epigones, the New Philosophers — who dream up systems of social control and symbol manipulation presumed to be so sophisticated and pervasive that nothing can be done about them except to write poetry, Chomsky agitates. His lust for a universal grammar might have led him, as it leads the structuralists, to a facile despair about the possibilities for social change, a criticism that is impotent. Zero element, indeed. Instead, by his example, he reminds us that it is possible to be a citizen and, perhaps, a genius, at the same time. That's exciting.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	1	24
2	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	2	17
3	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	3	3
4	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	4	8
5	THE COUP, by John Updike	5	6
6	FOOLS DIE, Mario Puzo	6	19
7	SECOND GENERATION, by Howard Fast	7	19
8	THE FAR PAVILIONS, by M.M. Kaye	8	10
9	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	9	27
10	THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders	11	3
11	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	8	14
12	THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	13	64
13	THE STAND, by Stephen King	—	2
14	SECRETS by F. Lee Bailey	—	1
15	THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARP, by John Irving	14	22

NONFICTION

1	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	2	2
2	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	1	13
3	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	2	19
4	AMERICAN CEASAR, by William Manchester	4	19
5	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	7	58
6	GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	5	56
7	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	6	19
8	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?, by Erma Bombeck	10	38
9	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	13	2
10	TUTANKHAMUN, by Thomas Hoving	8	8
11	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	9	3
12	JACKIE OH!, by Kitty Kelley	—	12
13	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	15	4
14	THE ANN LANDERS ENCYCLOPEDIA A TO Z, by Ann Landers	11	9
15	FAERIES, described and illustrated by Brian Froud and Alan Lee	12	13

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	A	D		D	E	F	T		A	B	E	L
L	O	R	O		O	M	U	R	A		N	O	M	E
I	M	A	G		G	E	L	A	T	I	N	O	U	S
D	O	G	G	E	R	E	L		O	D	E	N	S	E
			O	M	A	R		P	L	E	A	D		
A	G	O	N	I	C		S	O	I	L		L	O	B	S
T	E	N	E	M	E	N	T	S				G	O	P
H	E	E	D		S	E	A	T	S		A	G	R	A
O	S	A			M	I	S	C	A	L	L	E	D
S	E	T	A		S	E	N		R	I	V	E	R	S
		A	R	E	N	A		D	A	N	E			
E	N	T	I	C	E		D	O	G	T	O	O	T	H
M	O	I	S	T	E	N	I	N	G		L	U	R	E
I	S	M	E		R	E	I	N	E	E		A	S	E	A
T	E	E	N			W	E	E	D		R	E	S	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North-South were using weak no-trump openings, so the rebid of one no-trump showed a better hand, with 15 to 17 high-card points. North could well have bid six no-trump directly at this point, since the combined hands were known to have 33 high-card points and there was no reason to consider suit play. However, he chose a slower route, bidding two diamonds, forcing in the partnership style, followed by Blackwood.

South won the club lead in his hand, and led the heart queen. This was covered by the king and ace, and he then made a subtle play by entering his hand with a diamond lead to play the heart ten. He wanted to lose this trick, to correct the timing for a possible squeeze, and he feared that East might duck if the second heart lead was made from the dummy. As it happened, he would have had to take the jack.

East duly took his heart jack and led his remaining club. South won with the king, cashed the heart nine, noting the break, and took all his minor suit-winners to reach this position:

	NORTH ♠KQ5 ♡6 ◇— ♣—	
WEST ♠109 ♡8 ◇— ♣9		EAST ♠J742 ♡— ◇— ♣—
	SOUTH ♠A863 ♡— ◇— ♣—	

The king and queen of spades were cashed, and at the 12th trick South had to decide who held the spade jack, and it was not too difficult: West was known to have begun with 2-4-2-5 distribution, and his last two cards were clearly a heart and a club. So South finessed, making a slam, which was defeated in the replay. The finesse would have been the indicated play even without the clue to the distribution. The principle of restricted choice suggests a finesse in such cases, when the fall of one or two opposing cards has opened up the finesse possibility.

	NORTH ♠KQ5 ♡6 ◇A Q 8 ♣K72	
WEST ♠109 ♡K872 ◇53 ♣109854		EAST ♠J742 ♡J5 ◇109842 ♣J6
	SOUTH (D) ♠A863 ♡Q109 ◇KJ7 ♣AQ3	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♡	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5♡	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ten.

هكذا من الاصل

It's Hand-Wringing Time for the NHL All-Stars and Hockey Officials

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Reluctantly, as if waking from a beautiful dream into a reality he did not want to face, Bobby Clarke conceded. "We'll have to look at our game — the Russians are better."

It was hand-wringing time for North American hockey players yesterday, the morning after the Soviet Union's national team won the three-game Challenge Cup with a startling 6-0 victory at Madison Square Garden over the National Hockey League's finest.

"This does not indicate in any way that hockey in Canada is poorer than hockey in the Soviet Union," Vyacheslav Koloskov, head of the Soviet Union's Hockey Department, said diplomatically.

But the New York Islanders' Denis Potvin wasn't so sure. "There aren't too many teams in the National Hockey League who could put out four lines like they did, each looking the same, playing the same," he said. "And they had a system. Any team that has a system beats one that doesn't."

The Russians outscored the NHL's fastest skaters by 13 to 7 over three games. The NHL was held scoreless the last 4 ½ of the total of nine periods, while the Russians registered nine unanswered goals.

"I hope this breathes some fresh air into the National Hockey League," said the technical director of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, Dennis McDonald, from Ottawa. "Anytime you reach a crossroads, it's time to analyze."

Part of his analysis was that "Canada doesn't have a system whereby we take our best hockey players and put them with the best coaches."

One of the few Americans who has seen hockey in the Soviet Union is Walter Yaciuk, head coach of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States. He said there was "no question" that the Russians were better.

"From the waist up they're stronger," said Yaciuk, who holds an unpaid position and can spend only his free hours on hockey. The rest of the time he works for International Business Machines. "There is no question about their speed and skating ability," he went on. "From what I saw, Guy Lafleur, a great skater, great brains, is the only one that could make the Soviet team."

Espo's Analysis

But Phil Esposito of the Rangers, a bystander in the series, but the leading scorer against the Russians in the first series in 1972, disagreed with Yaciuk.

"Yes, they do have basic drills that we used to do in hockey schools," he said. "They control the puck. But do you realize that if we had stopped after three games in 1972, the series would have been tied? If we played only four games, the Russians would have won that series. But we played eight games and we won. I'm proud of the NHL players. They'll be back."

The question is whether the NHL will be any better. How can a man play 80 games for his own team, work out for only a few days with the All-Star team and confront a Soviet team that plays fewer than 40 league games and then performs in tournaments and together as a national team? The NHL joined forces only last Monday and then played a game on Thursday.

"You'd have to change Canada and the United States to a Communist dictatorship," Yaciuk asserted. "Where else can you buy children for 50 rubles a month? That's what they do when they find a youngster they like. They pay the parents and take the boy to a military-type camp to learn hockey."

Additionally, he said, tennis courts are flooded in winter to make rinks. Courtyards are also flooded in apartment-house complexes, where residents are assigned to take care of the rinks. He estimated that with the makeshift rinks, Moscow alone had 500 skating sites.

"If you or I did nothing but train eight hours a day in a gymnasium atmosphere, we'd be superior, no matter what the sport," he held. "I wonder how many NHL players take it seriously, the conditioning. I think it's something that a $200,000-a-year player is beaten by someone making nowhere near that kind of money. I'm not criticizing the NHL. It comes down to this: What kind of system do you want to have?"

The Soviet system has produced stick-handling techniques of such sophistication that the NHL stars found themselves losing the puck with regularity. That had never happened to them before, at least not since they were children.

No Excuse an Excuse

But Dave Branch, executive director of the Canadian Amateur Association, gives this view:

"I know that people are saying that this series demonstrates their hockey is better than ours. But look at what happened to us. We had Darryl Sittler, normally a center, who was playing left wing. The defensive pairings never played together. I think the NHL showed class in not using that as an excuse."

Bill Torrey, general manager of the NHL team, and Scotty Bowman, the coach, were ill-prepared for the series, although they had known about it well in advance. Yet, they had no alternative.

Torrey was running a multimillion-dollar operation as head of the Islanders, and had spent months salvaging the franchise as it hovered near financial collapse. Bowman was busy every day running the Montreal Canadiens, and before that had almost left the team in a lengthy contract dispute.

Yet, the hockey was exciting and until the last period of the final game, even the fans enjoyed the contests, although no American was on the squad.

Financially the series was a success. It generated about $3 million — $1 million from the gate and the rest from television and radio revenues in North America, Scandinavia, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Soccer Scene

Forest Unable to See the Trees

By Rob Hughes

ONDON, Feb. 13 (IHT) — erican soccer scored a consider- gain here last weekend. When Trevor Francis finally be- ne the property of Nottingham est, the English champions, for historic fee of £1,150,000 he did on one outrageous condition: t Forest *shares* him with Detroit ress.

t was rather like asking Eve to e, now that Adam was tempt- to making it a threesome with next girl who walked into the den.

lo, it was worse. Francis' terms Detroit first. Forest gets to pay whole of the million, for which ssumes exclusive British rights. owever, his acknowledged scor- ability pushes Detroit slightly her than it did last summer, he miss Forest's first, hectic ith of the next English season. lso, since UEFA forbids play- who work the American ticket n playing European club soccer l the quarter-finals, Francis just ht get to watch his new team- es eliminated.

rancis admits being "a little prised" that Forest took the l. I'm flabbergasted.

What They Knew

revor Francis knew, and I w, that Coventry City was pre- d to share him with Detroit, then the transfer fee was to be nced on an Anglo-American s. We both also knew that Bri- lough — who with his assistant r Taylor reckons to be the most uasive managerial force in Brit- — has always been dead against player's attempting to combine lish and American seasons. We've had to compromise," lor admitted. Capitulate is a er word.

ut what of the very real dan- , particularly — as we stressed his column a fortnight ago — a player of Francis' physical ground, of that million invest- ment returning either injured or exhausted?

"Trevor is under contract to go to Detroit this summer," explains Clough. "We had no alternative. As for the future, all we have done is given him an option to go to America while he's here — but I genuinely feel he won't want to go.

Enough of Enoughs

"If he gets enough matches, enough success and enough money with Forest he won't need America. Anyway, at our level if you are not tired at the end of the season, you should be."

Detroit sees things slightly differently. John Camkin, a director who was formerly with Coventry, claims the Express has signed Francis for the same three-year term as Forest "with the understanding that if it's not working out we can all reconsider."

Clough, no doubt, will waste no time working on that line, but Francis, believe me, will resist outside persuasion if anyone can.

Knowing the ability of Clough and Taylor to draw the ultimate from each player, and having declared the belief that Francis is more gifted than Kevin Keegan, I am convinced he could help Forest capture this season's European Cup — if the club safely negotiates the next round without him.

Not Much at Hand

Ironically, though the future will overwork him, Francis is something of a part-timer now, being ineligible to play the next round in Europe or in two English Cup competitons. He can, of course, assist Forest's unlikely mission to retain the English league championship, but even there the snow and ice are delaying his activity.

Last Saturday, indeed, Forest took something of a reckless gamble, playing him for 45 minutes in its third team. Forty people watched this million-pound debut, the game was a 2-2 draw. Francis did not score. . . and now Forest is in trouble with the authorities.

It seems that, at the time of the match, the forms had been completed but not signed and, as a Birmingham official commented: "It was unusual, to say the least. What would have happened if he'd got a serious injury? Whose player would he have been then — Birmingham City's or Nottingham Forest's?"

That fortunately never arose, but Forest will nevertheless receive tomorrow morning a letter from the English FA asking the club to explain its breach of regulations.

A Flutter for Everybody

Meanwhile, everybody is gambling on Trevor Francis. The player gambles that his chances of a return to the England international side will be enhanced and not diminished; Detroit gambles that for its £50,000 summer wage it gets a player not so exhausted as Clough hopes: Nottingham gambles every which way, not least that the man's refined talents fit into its industrious machine. And they all throw the dice and hope his fitness stands the pace of being a player for all seasons.

What I would just love to do is be a fly on Forest's locker room wall the day another player decides to ask the boss why Francis can play the States and the rest cannot.

Elsewhere, it has set a trend already. Within hours, second division Charlton Athletic announced that Mike Flanagan, its England 'B' international, was for auction, starting at £650,000.

Within minutes of that, Flanagan, a big hit with the Boston Tea Men last summer, added: "What I want most is a top club in this country with the option — like Francis — of going to the States in the summer."

The Tampa Bay Rowdies and Boston are willing to chip in something, but so far the top bid Charlton has received is Arsenal's £450,000.

Another Francis

Meanwhile, back to Francis. No, not Trevor for once, but his namesake Gerry Francis.

Down in London, Gerry Francis has moped through the past two and a half seasons wondering whether fate and the headlines really have him mixed up with someone else.

Three years ago, he was captain of Queens Park Rangers, a side within a hair's breadth of winning the English title. He was, also, captain of England.

Last season, had he proven fully fit, Gerry Francis might have transferred to either Manchester City or Manchester United, to Coventry or Bristol City for a fee at least half the size of Trevor's million.

Alas, Gerry has been a virtual soccer cripple. Rumor had it that his damaged back would never recover, but treatments ranging from acupuncture to osteopathic manipulation freed it.

So out he ran, and slipped on the nearest banana skin into a series of persistent leg strains and pulls. This season one has lost count of the medical reasons given for Francis' absence, which coincides with QPR's slump into the relegation zone.

Assist for Weather

The ill wind of our winter, however, blew hope in his direction. "During the past two or three weeks," he says, "things have been going really well. During all that freeze-up, I've trained alone. Now I feel terrific, both with my form and fitness."

Reckoning this time hell is behind him, Francis knows he has between now and the beginning of June, when he becomes a free agent as his contract expires, to convince buyers that he is fit, well and returned to form.

Long before Trevor Francis ventured to the States, Gerry had expressed hs desire to commute abroad. He, at that time, was the international fixture, a midfield driver of determination and perception.

Now, as one Francis signs in all directions, a summons has gone out from the Queens Park Rangers to the England manager, Ron Greenwood, to drop in to see that the other, Gerry, is on his way back. We have all seen enough fantasy turn reality this past week to know that, in sport, all is possible.

United Press International

Luis Tiant, signed as a free agent after he played out his contract with the Boston Red Sox, throws one of his first pitches as a New York Yankee. Twenty-one players, most of them young pitchers and catchers, were in uniform Monday in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., when spring training officially opened for the world champions. The early camp was voluntary and the remaining pitchers and catchers are due in next Monday. The rest of the squad is expected to report to camp by Feb. 26.

A Far-Out Opinion, Courtesy of Spaceman

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT) — For a decade, Bill Lee has been a left-handed pitcher with the Boston Red Sox. Starting this year, he will be *un lanceur avec les Expos de Montreal qui frappe et lance de la gauche*.

In Boston he was called Spaceman and regarded as far out because he knew not only where first base was but also second base and the Panama Canal. He had learned to pitch at the University of Southern California and to read and write at the University of Southern Mississippi.

Recently he addressed a gathering of Red Sox fans at the Elks Club in Bellows Falls, Vt. (there are no Yankee fans in Bellows Falls) and Mr. Bob Drzewiczewski of the Rutland Herald was in attendance. Subsequently Drzewiczewski relayed some of the speaker's juicier observations to his readers. For instance:

"Most of the managers are lifetime .220 hitters. For years pitchers have been getting those managers out 75 percent of the time, and that's why they don't like us."

A Mixed Bag

Some managers (gerants in Montreal) are reformed pitchers like Bob Lemon, Tommy Lasorda and George Bamberger. They were brought up to love pitchers. A few, like Joe Torre and Bill Virdon, were first-rate hitters. They hated pitchers. The most famous of all managers were John McGraw, .334; Connie Mack, .247; Casey Stengel, .284, and Joe McCarthy, who never got to bat in the major leagues. The *gerant* in Montreal is Dick Williams, whose lifetime average was .260. Pitchers got him out only 74 percent of the time.

The manager Lee is leaving, Don Zimmer, batted .235. Pitchers got him out 76 percent of the time.

"Sometimes things I say get blown out of proportion," Lee told the Elks. "I never said Don Zimmer was a gerbil. But he does have those puffy cheeks that gerbils use to stock food in. And he waddles a lot."

Still, Lee wasn't disposed to blame Zimmer for what happens in Boston most summers. "The Red Sox don't need a new manager," he said. "Besides, the managers don't do much in the American League. They just put the lineups on the wall and see that everyone is on the plane. They should find a psychologist who wants to manage the Red Sox. They need someone who can handle people."

The record of the Oakland A's reveals the importance of a manager in the American League. They won five straight divisional championships and three World Series in a row with Charlie Finley managing them by telephone. The first three of those years, Dick Williams put the lineup on the wall: the last two, Alvin Dark did.

In baseball — genuine nine-man baseball — perhaps the most important decision a manager has to make is when to change pitchers. Say his team is down by one run in the seventh inning and his pitcher is going strong. Should he call on a pinch-hitter and gamble on the bullpen or would he be wiser to stay with his pitcher and hope?

Chances are there are kids growing up in Milwaukee, Seattle and Detroit who think baseball always was a 10-man game, but in fact this corruption of rounders is only six years old. After the 1972 season, some club owner who could count discovered that the American League had been running millions behind the National League in attendance year after year. He mentioned this in a league meeting and the following colloquy ensued:

"We fans want more hitting and scoring."

"How do you know?"

"My cook says her husband says so."

"That's funny. My cook says her husband wants less hitting."

"Do you think we'd draw better

Bill Lee

if we let somebody hit for the pitcher all the time?"

"I don't know. Let's spread it on the dog and see if he licks it off."

That's how the DH was born and, sure enough, nearly two million more fans came pouring out in 1973 to see people named Celerino Sanchez and Angel Mangual play bat. There have been some seasons since then when business fell off but the general trend has been upward.

In 1977, thanks to the designated hitter and the addition of two cities, attendance in the 14-club American League finally caught up with the 12-club National, where fans have been pouring out in greater and greater millions to see the pitcher bat.

"Being able to bat in the National League," Lee said in Bellows Falls, "will prevent my getting brain disease."

He said: "Now that I'm in the National League I'll get a chance to throw against Pete Rose regularly. He is the antithesis of my idol. You'll never catch me doing Gillette commercials."

He said: "There's a lot of dumb hitters in the National League."

He said: "I'm a pitcher of mediocre ability who knows physics. I know that if I throw a slider it's going to be hit to right center and Dwight Evans will catch it." He also said: "My aunt taught me everything I know about pitching."

Campbell Under Knife

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP) — Clarence Campbell, 72, the former National Hockey League president, underwent surgery here last weekend for an intestinal obstruction. He was listed in fair condition.

Spinks to Fight Knoetze for the Title If Ali Quits Soon and WBA Approves

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Leon Spinks, the former heavyweight champion, will fight Kallie Knoetze in May either in Las Vegas or Monte Carlo as part of a four-man World Boxing Association elimination tournament to choose a successor to Muhammad Ali, promoter Bob Arum announced here today.

"We believe that in the next few weeks, Ali will advise the WBA that he intends to retire and vacate the title," Arum said. "Then he will announce his formal retirement in May."

Arum said he would ask the WBA to sanction the Spinks-Knoetze bout as a title fight. The winner would then make his first defense against the victor of the other elimination bout, between Gerrie Coetzee and the winner of the Duane Bobick-John Tate match this Saturday in Indianapolis.

If the WBA withholds approval of a Spinks-Knoetze match as a title fight, Arum said, the winners of the two elimination fights will meet for the crown.

Before he can determine a site, Arum must await a ruling by a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., federal court on whether the State Department can lift Knoetze's visa on the grounds he was convicted of obstructing justice in South Africa, a felony in the United States.

"If he is not granted a visa, we have no choice but to go the Monte Carlo route," Arum said. "There is no possibility it will be held in South Africa." Knoetze and Coetzee are both South Africans.

Spinks will be making his first ring appearance since he lost the heavyweight championship to Ali in New Orleans last September. Arum apologized for critical remarks he made about Spinks the week before the Ali fight and Spinks accepted the apology and announced, through his lawyer, that his defamation suit against Arum would be dropped.

Ken Norton, the WBA's No. 1 heavyweight contender, declined to participate in the tournament, Arum added. Norton is after the World Boxing Council title held by Larry Holmes.

If Norton beats Earnie Shavers in March, he is scheduled to meet Holmes later this year.

Basketball Polls

W YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI) — The United International Board of Coaches' top 20 collegiate basketball ratings, with first-place votes, records through Feb. 11 in parentheses:

	Points
A (15) (18-3)	599
ana St. (25) (22-0)	596
e Dame (2) (17-3)	518
h Carolina (18-4)	432
(19-3)	379
e (17-4)	363
cuse (20-2)	338
igan St. (16-5)	322
sville (21-3)	306
ouette (17-4)	295
ansas (17-4)	172
os (17-5)	139
due (19-5)	89
nole (19-3)	85
o (16-5)	78
rgetown (18-4)	55
erbilt (16-5)	48
Ohio St. (13-7)	44
Texas A&M (20-6)	44
ell (18-4)	31

' YORK, Feb. 13 (AP) — The top 20 teams Associated Press college basketball poll, rst-place votes in parentheses, season re- and total points. Points based on 20-19-18- -14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

na St. (43)	23-0	1,196
(10)	18-3	1,190
Dame	17-3	1,073
Carolina	18-4	983
	17-4	907
iana St.	20-3	895
use	20-2	869
gan St.	16-5	795
ville	21-4	759
ouette	17-4	749
nsas	18-4	532
s	18-5	507
ue	19-5	310
	16-5	309
ole	19-3	279
getown	18-4	223
St.	14-7	218
ah	18-4	197
erbilt	18-5	185
ama	15-7	124

ollege Basketball

East

1, Fordham 70
U. 85, Richmond 69
S. Mass. 67
. 83, New Hampshire 73
venture 86, St. Francis 77

South

72, VMI 69
in 70, Chattanooga 64
M, St. Louis 79
own 78, Northern Ky. 74
v 80, Mississippi St. 65
Auburn 68
. Florida 65
75, S. Miss. 74
ahi 65, Alabama 57
155, Wm & Mary 49

Midwest

ern 98, Duquesne 82
ati 60, Xavier 58
7. S. Illinois 75
St. 100, W. Texas St. 75

Southwest

is 71, Baylor 62
ist, SMU 94
TCU 80
, Texas A&M 57

West

ton St. 69, Stanford 47

couver Seeks Games

ICOUVER, British Colum- h. 13 (AP) — Vancouver will an official bid for the 1988 r Olympic Games next , Mayor Jack Volrich said.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA TWINS—Traded Larry Wolfe, third baseman, to the Boston Red Sox for David Coleman, third baseman, and assigned Coleman to Toledo of the International League.

OAKLAND A's—Hired Jim Saul, third base coach, and Lee Walls, first base coach.

National League

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Garry Templeton, shortstop; Jim Willoughby, pitcher; and Jerry Mumphrey and Tony Scott, outfielders.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANA PACERS — Signed Brad Davis, guard.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Traded Bob McAdoo forward, to the Boston Celtics for three first-round draft choices and a player to be named later.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Placed Lem Barney, defensive back, on waivers.

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON TIGER CATS—Signed Ed Smith, quarterback from Michigan State.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	33	9	10	76	226	140
NY Rangers	29	18	5	63	216	182
Atlanta	29	22	4	62	217	190
Philadelphia	23	18	11	57	170	163
Smythe Division						
Chicago	19	9	9	47	157	191
Vancouver	18	29	3	43	161	204
St. Louis	13	25	7	33	163	227
Colorado	12	33	8	32	150	216

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	37	9	7	81	227	122
Los Angeles	23	24	7	53	197	194
Pittsburgh	21	23	8	50	180	185
Washington	17	29	8	42	179	231
Detroit	11	29	14	36	169	209
Adams Division						
Boston	32	13	9	73	221	166
Toronto	22	22	10	54	174	172
Buffalo	21	19	11	53	169	164
Minnesota	21	26	7	49	168	175

Monday's Result

Toronto 5, Chicago 2

WHA Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Ftorek, Cin	28	56	84
Cloutier, Que	46	34	80
Mark Howe, N.E.	30	46	76
Nilsson Win	25	49	74
Lukowich, Win	41	20	61
Tardif, Que	29	32	61
Latrois, N.E.	25	36	61
Bernier, Que	26	33	59
Sullivan, Win	33	25	58
Gretzky, Edm	27	30	57

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, S.A.	56	665	224	1654	29.5
Free, S.D.	53	536	472	1584	28.4
McAdoo, Bos	40	429	218	1076	26.9
Johnson, Mil	55	589	240	1418	25.8
Gilmore, Chi	55	525	300	1350	24.5
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	56	568	271	1367	24.4
Davis, Phoe	55	541	245	1325	24.1
Drew, Atl	54	463	313	1299	24.1
Lanier, Det	42	393	223	1009	24.0
Erving, Phil	50	468	239	1175	23.5

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	54	395	559	954	17.7
Gilmore, Chi	55	215	517	732	13.3
Robinson, Pho	55	175	532	707	12.9
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	56	141	569	710	12.7
Sikma, Sea	54	152	504	656	12.1

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Porter, Det	56	883	12.2
Lucas, G.S.	57	567	9.9
Nixon, L.A.	56	486	8.7
Ford, K C	52	438	8.4
Barry, Hou	53	302	6.3

Blizzard for Toronto

TORONTO, Feb. 13 (UPI) — The Global Television Network, which recently took control of the Toronto franchise in the North American Soccer League, today renamed the team the Blizzard. It was known as the Toronto Metros-Croatia.

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Observer

Pocket Money

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A curious side effect of inflation is the psychological change that occurs in the human attitude toward money. It is as if we have built-in psychological defenses to protect us against the mental ravages threatened by declining currency.

Recently, for example, without even noticing it, I abandoned the habit of carrying all paper money in my wallet and took to stuffing bills of $1 and $5 denominations into my trousers pocket, which in the past had been habitually reserved for items of small value, like coins.

Baker

In my rigidly organized psychological system, the wallet was the repository for things of value — paper money, credit cards, permits, issued by the more terrifying bureaucracies, lists of clothing sizes of persons who might retaliate if holidays and their birthdays were not observed with gift presentations, instructions for shipment of the remains in case of abrupt demise in some remote location, and so forth.

The pants pocket, more easily, more thoughtlessly accessible to the right hand, has always been the place for things whose loss would not be a disaster. Toothpicks collected from the delicatessen counter, coins, chewing gum wrappers, lint and messages to telephone editors, lawyers and agents immediately.

The fact that coins were relegated to this pocket reflected an earlier inflation that must have occurred during the 1940s. Before World War II, I distinctly remember treating coins with great respect. In fact, I can still remember every detail of a day in 1935 — the sun was shining and there was a slight autumn nip — when I looked down and saw a dime gleaming up from the sidewalk. I have never felt so rich again.

In any case, at that time coins were stored in one of those small fake-leather coin purses associated with caricatures of the miser. By 1945, however, they had been relegated to the pocket with the toothpicks and lint.

By that time my psychological organization had been expanded to include a wallet, an accessory so alien during the prewar years that it was associated only with bankers and gangsters. The wallet was the place for what was then known as folding money. "Real money," it was called. Real money was a dollar.

A year or so ago, I began noticing dollar bills turning up among the coins and lint, having been stuck there thoughtlessly, with casual contempt, as stuff not worth the dignity of place in the wallet. Obviously, my psychological system was undergoing a change of which I was scarcely conscious. Without any conscious thought at all, I had marked the dollar down to the value of flotsam, or perhaps only jetsam.

* * *

Then, a couple of months ago, reaching in the pocket for a dollar to buy a magazine that used to cost 25 cents, I was startled to come up with a $5 bill.

At first, somewhat alarmed, I stuffed the big bill into the wallet, but it left me uncomfortable. What, after all, was a $5 bill any more? The wallet should be reserved for more powerful stuff than this. At the rate people were demanding $5 bills, you could wear out a wallet in two weeks if you had to manhandle it for each demand.

The $5 bill went permanently to the pants pocket along with lint, toothpicks, the ridiculous pennies and quarters and the wretched, bloodless, decaying, unworthy $1 bills.

This created immense psychological relief. When one stopped thinking of $5 bills as "real money," the pain and outrage occasioned by being charged $1.25 for a copy of Newsweek, $6 for a pound of veal and $3.50 to sit 20 minutes in a taxi without shock absorbers or springs became almost tolerable.

Not long ago when a waiter brought me a $135 bill for dinner for six, I scarcely even screamed, and I no longer look with awe upon fellow New Yorkers who pay $110 a month for parking space for their cars. The people across the street who rent two-bedroom apartments for $2,200 a month still leave me agape in such wonder as will be dispelled, I suppose, only when I shift the $20 bills from wallet to pocket.

Mary Blume

The Casting Touch

'I've Got the Largest Trivia Department In the Back of My Head'

LONDON (IHT) — Rose Tobias Shaw's family providentially left Poland in 1933 and moved to Harlem and then to the Bronx. Leaving school at 15 — "I knew I had to make my own way" — Rose became a champion Lindy hopper, a star of the Savoy Ballroom and the Harvest Moon Ball. But even while jitterbugging she kept her cool. "I don't smoke. I don't drink. It was all self-preservation."

She knew she had to find a job where she could be self-educated, and inevitably she wound up in the film industry. She is now a leading member of an exclusive and tough profession: a casting director. She lives with her English husband, Maxwell Shaw, in the quiet part of London populated by pricey physicians and Sherlock Holmes. She has the complexion of an English rose, and after 18 years, the occasional victorious skirmish with English vowel sounds. She works mostly on the telephone and out of her head.

"I've got the largest trivia department in the back of my head," she says. "I have trouble remembering my doorman's name. But actors, writers, anything to do with my work I don't forget."

While a film's stars are usually cast by the top brass to insure adequate financing, the casting director handles the other roles, filling them within a specific time and budget. "Some directors try to do without a casting director but it's worth the money to hire one. You make deals, negotiate, make contract advice notes. . ." She had just been on the telephone discussing the per diem expenses of a tutor needed for a young actor in a film she cast. A moment earlier she had been dismissing a proferred actor: "He isn't pretty. Let's have some pretty older men," she said.

'Geriatric Stars'

Recent films she has done include "The Wild Geese" ("all those geriatric stars"), "A Little Night Music," and "Sarah," which was the life of Sarah Bernhardt according to the Reader's Digest. "I've done some lulus," she says. For "Equus" she cast two fine stage actresses, Eileen Atkins and Joan Plowright, their first important film roles. She did "The Greek Tycoon," is doing "The Thorn Birds," which is set in Australia, and "High Road to China." She has done a lot of big TV films, including the Cukor-Hepburn "The Corn Is Green," and is currently at work on TV films on Gauguin and "The Sinking of the Titanic," which she calls the most mammoth of the mammoth. "It is going to sink us all," she says.

"Titanic" has 100 speaking roles, from steerage to first class, and some sort of period accuracy is needed even if, as Rose Shaw says, "there is no one around to say Sam Guggenheim didn't look like that." Some actors cannot look period, no matter what.

"In 'Inserts' everyone looked 1920s and '30s except Richard Dreyfuss. He is the voice of today. He couldn't look period if he stood on his head."

For the role of Gauguin's pallid daughter, who languishes and dies at 17, Mrs. Shaw had been trying English orphanages but they wouldn't help: "They want those girls to grow up to be cooks or carpenters." So an actor's daughter will get the role. She also thought it would be a kick in "Gauguin" to get Dame Flora Robson to play an Arles brothel keeper. "She said there was nothing to get her teeth into. Of course if she'd had one small scene like a confrontation with Van Gogh or Gauguin she would have done it."

English actors don't tend to think that appearing in one U.S. superproduction is going to change their lives. "English actors believe in a continuity of work," Mrs. Shaw says. She doesn't see much commercial theater in London, but goes to all the fringe plays and finds television a gold mine.

Richard Young

Casting Director Shaw: The couch is out.

When she moved to London, the big studios still had full-time casting directors. Then they pulled out and their secretaries or assistants took over — usually women, because women were paid less. Now casting is the monopoly of half a dozen well-paid, hard-driving women.

"We usually work with the same producers and directors. If they like you, they'll work with you. We all know the same actors — no one has a cache of actors — what makes us different is how we interpret them." Mrs. Shaw is rather pleased with having cast David Warner in his first romantic role for "The Sinking of the Titanic."

Making Up Lists

If she sees a likely actor on television, she will check up on him even if she has no role. "I make up lists, I check availabilities. I try to remember availabilities so if a director calls I can say he won't be free until May. Like everyone wanted Derek Jacobi after 'I, Claudius,' but I knew he was going to the Far East on tour."

This means keeping up on everyone in England and in the United States, which Mrs. Shaw does although she has been home only once in 18 years. "When anyone has a question about America, they call me. I read 'Variety' from cover to cover, they're too bloody lazy to do that. I keep up a voluminous correspondence. If I hear about a picture I should see that may not be released over here, I can always get hold of a print.

"You have no hours or Saturdays or Sundays. I get very upset with agents when you call them and they say do you know it's Saturday? I say you should be glad you're not working in a factory. I hate agents." She also hates actors (her husband has switched from acting to teaching) and certain directors: "I won't work with Ivan Passer. I walked off 'The Silver Bears.' An arrogant, untalented, humorless man."

Ring Around the Rosie

Mrs. Shaw says no one can honestly claim to have discovered anyone. "You don't walk up to Lana Turner at a soda fountain," she says. She has only been to Hollywood once, long before she became part of the film industry. "In 1950 Rosemary Clooney was going to be Paramount's answer to Betty Hutton when Betty Hutton was behaving so badly. They gave Rosie the works — an entourage, a maid who ironed our gloves and underpants. And her first picture was a flop." Exit Rosie, Rose, and maid.

If the old Hollywood is dead, there is still occasional front office pressure to give someone's girlfriend a job. "But there is less now because these days people talk about it, nothing is kept secret," Mrs. Shaw says. "So everybody has to be aboveboard and the casting couch is out."

PEOPLE: *Queen Elizabeth Visits Kuwait Oil Complex*

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain went out under the blazing desert sun to inspect the huge oil installations of Kuwait. The queen and her husband **Prince Philip** drove 30 kilometers along a wide desert highway to Ahmadi, the center of Kuwait's oil industry, dominated by a $1-billion liquified gas complex. "The weather was awful when we left London, but it is lovely here," the queen told newsmen during a reception aboard the royal yacht Britannia, where she is staying during her visit. Before the reception the queen and her husband attended a grand banquet at the palace of Kuwait's ruler, Sheik Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. Kuwait is the first stop of a six-nation goodwill tour of Saudi Arabia and the other oil-rich Arab sheikhdoms in the Gulf region.

* * *

Despite a lingering infection, actor **John Wayne** says he's feeling fine and going to make it. In an interview with the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*, Wayne credited thousands of letters from well-wishers — including one from **Queen Elizabeth** — with keeping his spirits up as he recovered from surgery to remove his cancerous stomach. "We got 30,000 letters at the hospital and there were another 10,000 here when I got home," Wayne said . . . **Marlene Dietrich** is "in fine form" despite suffering a "tiny crack" in the bone of her leg five weeks ago, a close friend said. An earlier report that she had broken her leg again prompted the German-born American actress to confirm an accident. But through a close friend she denied that her limb was actually broken and in a cast. "Five weeks ago she fell in her apartment and she says she has a tiny slit, a crack, in the bone," the friend said. "Her leg is not in a cast. There is no break. She is recuperating at home — stretched out, she cannot walk yet — otherwise she is in fine form and seeing friends."

* * *

Actress **Judy Carne** failed to appear in court in Cincinnati to face a charge of using a fake drug prescription, and a judge issued a bench warrant for her arrest. Judge **Thomas Crush** of Hamilton County Common Pleas Court also ordered that Miss Carne's $10,000 bond be forfeited. Miss Carne, a regular on the old "Laugh-In" television program, was to appear for the start of her trial for alleged illegal processing of a drug document. Her attorney, **Philip Pitzer**, said he was uncertain why she did not appear. The actress was acquitted last June on a charge of possessing heroin but the jury was deadlocked on the charge that she bought sleeping pills from a pharmacy with a fake prescription.

* * *

Throughout his life, the late **Robert Lehman**, who was an investment banker, added to the fabulous art collection started by his father **Philip**, and it is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. While he was collecting the works of El Greco, Rembrandt, Degas and other giants, he and his wife, Lee, were also building a very personal collection of antique valentines, which they sent to one another all through the year as expressions of love. The valentines accumulated in drawers until Mrs. Lehman, who majored in art in college, started pasting them together into elaborate patchwork collages, which she had framed and hung in a hallway of the Lehman home, and she also gave some to friends. Lehman died in 1969, a year after his wife suffered a cardiac arrest that impaired her speech, and by 1974 she she had stopped creating her collages. Now she has given them to the Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Fund, which will display 66 of them at the fund's town house in New York. Price: $250 to $1,800.

* * *

In a forthcoming episode of the television series "Lillie," **Francesca Annis** stars as the actress **Lillie Langtry**, who gives birth to an illegitimate daughter fathered by **Prince Louis** of Battenberg. In London, Miss Annis, in what can only be called a case of life imitating art imitating life, just gave birth out of wedlock to an 8-pound, 6-ounce daughter. Saying she was "thrilled to bits" about it, Miss Annis has refused to disclose the name of her child's father. "Having a baby is my private business," she said. Lillie Langtry, who by the time she gave birth had become the mistress of the future **King Edward VII**, was sent by him to Paris to have her baby in secret. She later passed the child off as her niece. But Miss Annis said, before she learned she was pregnant: "If I ever have a baby I won't have to hush it up as Lillie had to." The actress, 34, is said to be considering "Emilie" as the child's name. That was Lillie Langtry's real first name.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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